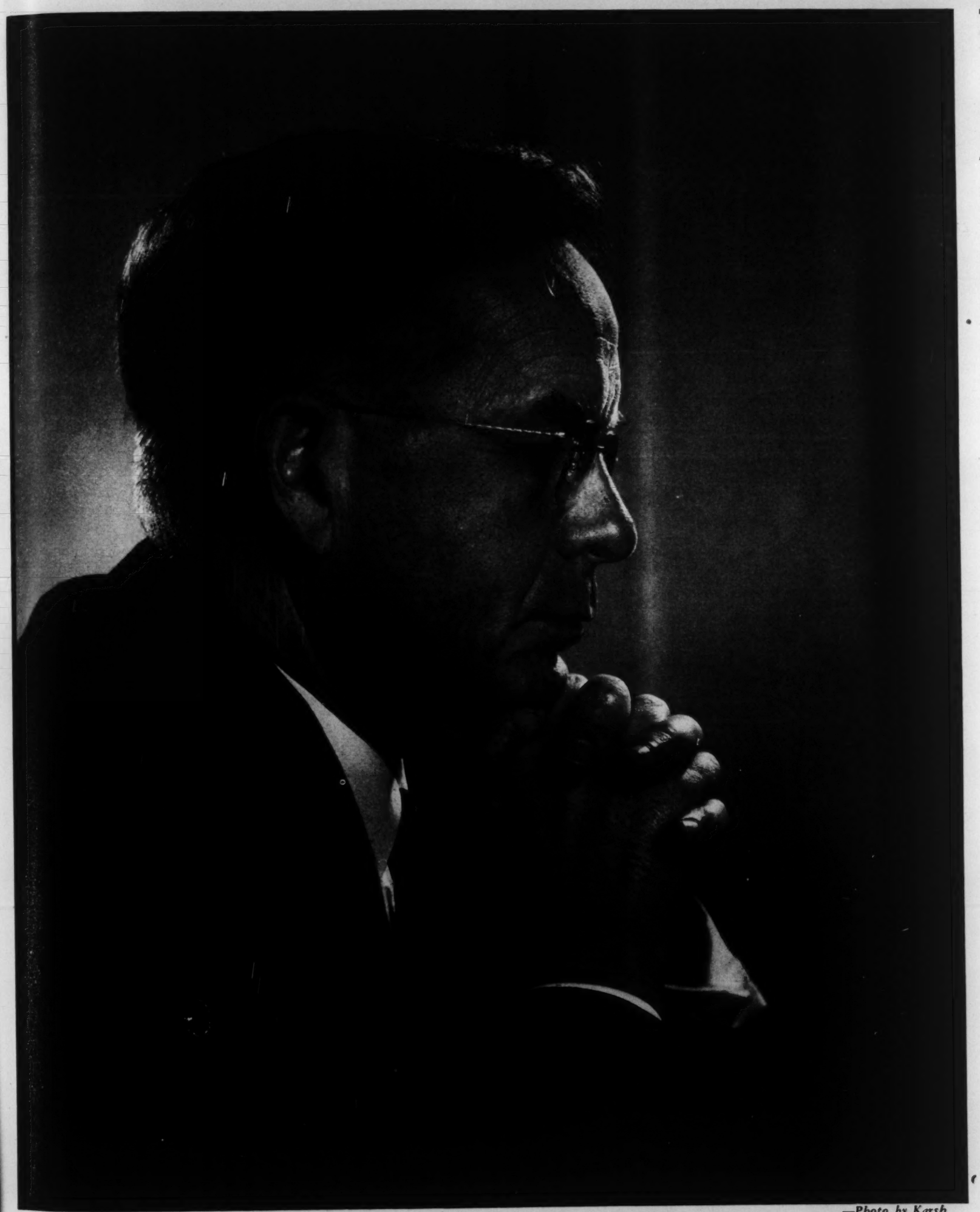
MARCH 22, 1949

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 64, NO. 24 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



—Photo by Karsh

MINISTER OF JUSTICE: The Hon. Stuart S. Garson, former Premier of Manitoba, has been having a fairly quiet time in the House of Commons so far, but will be heard from when the House gets around to the consideration of the expected measures for the more effectual suppression of treasonable practices.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
"Reformed" Penal System Still Makes Criminals	Jean Tweed	6
Lighter Side: The Open Mind	Mary Lowrey Ross	10
Liberty of Press Makes Other Freedoms Possible	R. J. Cruikshank	11
Important Decisions on Germany Coming Up	Willson Woodside	14
Nursing Shortage Is Symptom of Basic Problems	Rae Chittick	31
Russian-Dominated Council to Spur Eastern Trade	John L. Marston	35

THE FRONT PAGE

Wage Rates And Business

THE Toronto District Labor Council the other day had a long and in many respects intelligent and public-spirited discussion of the problem of growing unemployment. There was a tendency on the part of some delegates to complain that immigrants were taking jobs at "exploitation" wages, but the more responsible speakers, and notably President Jenoves, protested against "conveying to the public the impression that we are opposed to immigration."

The one factor in the employment situation which did not receive any consideration at this meeting, and which we fear is unlikely to do so at future gatherings of the same sort, is the fact that in a number of industries the wage rate per hour now exceeds the marketable value of the product of an hour's labor. That condition has been concealed up to now by the fact that the selling price could be pushed higher every six months or so—and has been pushed higher. We have now reached the point, especially in the building trades (about which the Council was much concerned), where that is no longer possible. We have reached the end of the houses at $8,000 for desperate people who ought not to spend more than $5,000 but who must have a place to live; we have reached the end of the new cinemas which can count on a capacity crowd because they are so much more luxurious than those designed before the war; we have reached the end of the conversion of factories from war lines to peace lines, of the making of deferred replacements, of the equipment of old five-person homes to make them into thirty-person apartment houses. If houses are to go on being built henceforth they will have to be built at a cost that will make the rent a reasonable return on the investment, and that means either higher rents or lower wages for building trades, and neither alternative will be accepted by labor councils in Toronto or anywhere else.

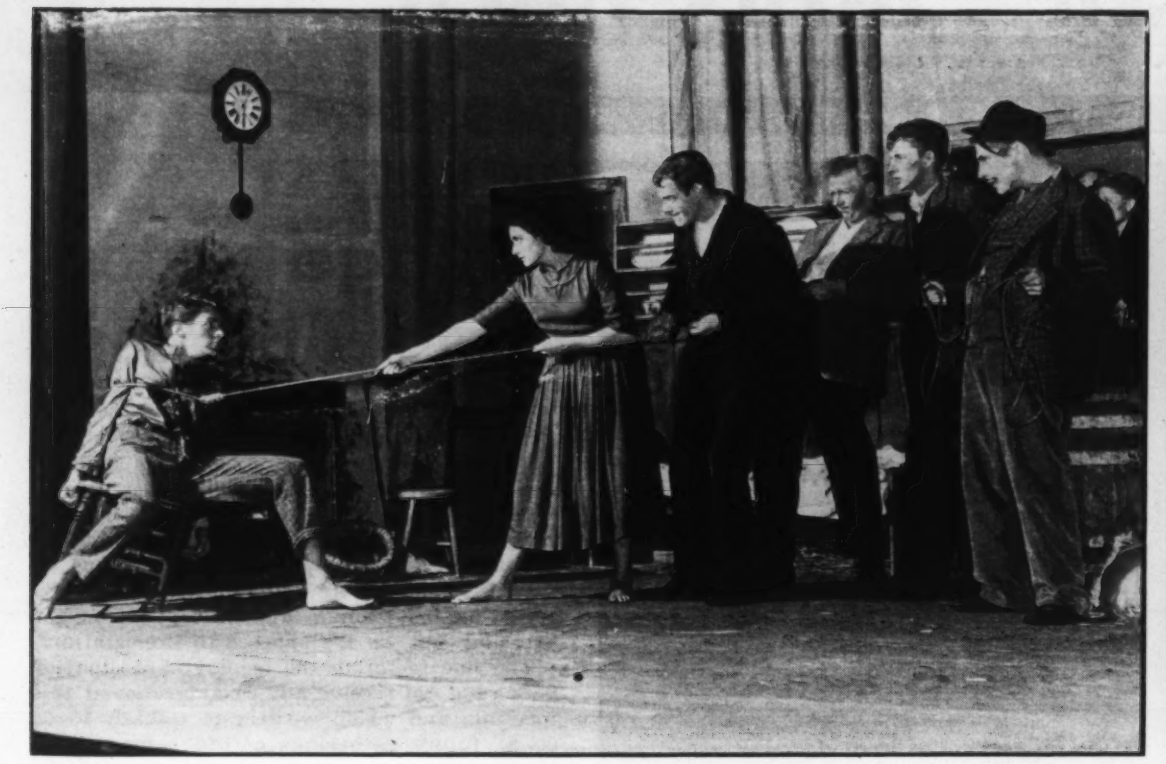
Every time this situation is brought to the attention of labor organizations or politicians representing labor, their reply is that employers have been making large profits. One delegate actually used the famous Social Credit argument that "the workers don't earn enough to enable them to buy back the products they turn out." The profits obtainable in a period of increasing inflation and high volume of output (whether they are large or not) have no bearing on the profits to be expected in a period of deflation and consequent reduced volume; and no industry can long maintain high employment when its labor costs come too close to its selling price.

Teeth and No Teeth

THE Combines Commissioner, a Dominion officer whose function it is to seek out combines and destroy them whenever they violate the statute law of this country, brought a charge some months ago against certain manufacturers of and dealers in dental appliances in Canada, to the general effect that they had been entering into and carrying out agreements for the maintenance of prices and sale conditions on their products, a practice which we understand is prohibited by the Combines Act. A lower court in due course, and last week an appeal court, threw out this charge on the ground that the Combines Commissioner had failed to prove that the persons, if any, who entered into such agreements, if any, were properly authorized to enter into them by the companies who were being prosecuted. We say if any, because in the absence of any proof of authorization it was obviously useless for the courts to concern themselves with any inquiry as to what actually happened.

This decision appears to us to be a great boost for the cause of liberty as against what Mr. Drew so aptly terms the snooper state. It leaves everybody free to go on doing exactly

(Continued on Page Five)



First production by the New Play Society was Synge's "Playboy of the Western World". Don Harron, Jeanne Cruchet and Peter Mews were among players who scored successes.

Veteran actor Alex McKee tells tall tales to Fletcher Markle in the presentation of William Saroyan's "Time of Your Life". Markle is now a top U.S. radio producer.

A moment of Scots hilarity in the N.P.S. North American première of James Bridie's extremely successful play "Mr. Bolfry".

Mary and Joseph (Dorothy Harrison and Larry Henderson) in a production which was twice revived. It was the "Coventry Miracle Play" which was described by Canadian critics as "unutterably moving".

Glenn Burns and Pegi Brown as Macbeth and his lady in the "thriller" production which kept audiences gripping seats.

A NEW QUALITY ON THE CANADIAN STAGE

By Lucy Van Gogh

THE Canadian public, for very good reasons, is unaccustomed to the idea of an experimental and progressive theatre operated and played in by professionals. The only locally controlled stage performances of professionals that have been possible until recently in Canada for fifty years have been those of "stock companies," whose members, being entirely dependent for their livelihood on the box-office receipts, and being under a management which wanted at least a reasonable allowance of profit, had to devote most of their efforts to the kind of shows which would draw audiences of twelve hundred and up.

This situation has been completely changed in the major Canadian cities in the last decade by the growth of radio drama, which requires highly competent professional players but does not employ a great deal of their time. As a result they are available for stage performances so timed as to leave them free for their radio duties; and from all accounts they value the opportunity of taking part in such performances because it keeps them familiar with the direct audience reaction which is absent in radio work. The new kind of theatre which results from this situation is completely professional but on a non-profit basis.

In Toronto this situation combined with the talents of Dora Mavor Moore has produced the New Play Society of which she is founder and permanent director. Limited only by the small stage of the Royal Ontario Museum Theatre (which was designed with no idea of theatrical performances), this organization has in three years achieved an amazing record of successful and highly artistic production of great classics and great contemporary plays, the latter actually including two works by Canadians. In addition it has brought to Toronto both the Montreal Repertory Theatre, still an amateur organization, and Les Compagnons, the great company of French players which is the counterpart of the N.P.S. in Montreal. Once a year the company puts on a swift-paced musical revue, and it recoils neither from the grimmest of tragedies nor from the lightest of farce.

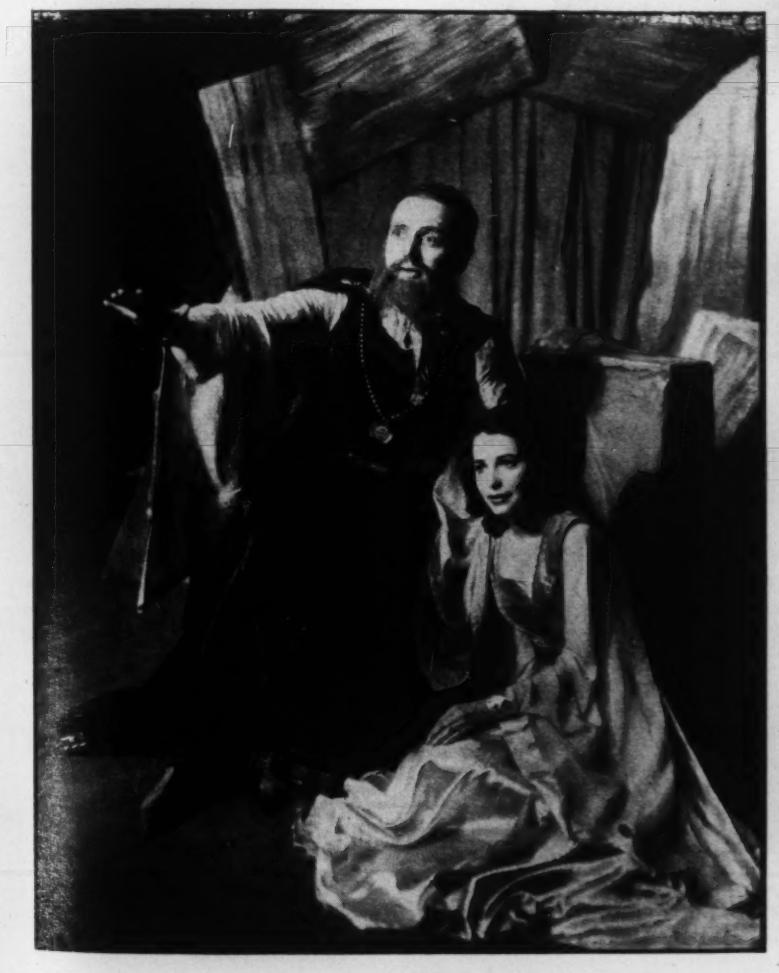
MRS. MOORE is ably seconded by her son Mavor, well known in radio to listeners all over Canada and to many in the U.S. The Moores sometimes import guest directors like Andrew Allan, Fletcher Markle and Malcolm Morley. Their shows run for six performances, with Wednesday cut out because of radio dates. They hope for a theatre of their own, with a more adequate stage. In view of the excellent work they have done and the drawing power they have demonstrated, that is not an unreasonable ambition.

—Photos by W. O. Crampton

Frank Peddie and Nancy Pyper in "Juno and the Paycock" which many people felt was the Play Society's "best".

The renowned comics Jane Mallet and Connie Vernon in the hilarious hit Revue known as "Spring Thaw".

A tense moment between brother (McKee) and sister (Brown) in Lillian Hellman's "The Little Foxes."



Prospero (Glenn Burns) does a bit of spellbinding with Miranda (Toby Robins) in Shakespeare's "The Tempest".

An actress and director talk things over. Mona O'Hearn and Lorne Greene in "Joan of Lorraine".

Father and daughter meet after eighteen years. Pegi Brown, Frank Wade in "You Never Can Tell."

Morley Callaghan's "To Tell The Truth" was the second Canadian play for the Society and took the company first time to the Royal Alexandra Theatre. Diane Foster and Lloyd Bochner.

Callaghan's play, which is now destined for production on Broadway, will be remembered for its famous "eatery" setting. Mavor Moore directed an all-Canadian cast.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Vexing Debate Pattern

Debate on the Throne Speech Runs From Cold Weather to Hot

THE Debate on the Speech from the Throne serves a useful democratic purpose at the beginning of a new session in that it allows members from every section of Canada to report on the public sentiment alive in their own constituencies. Though the debate should by strict debating procedure be confined to the issues raised in the Speech from the Throne, in practice the widest possible freedom is given to the participants.

Granted that such a debate usefully launches a session, and that it demonstrates the right of every member to bring before the high court of parliament such grievances as he may have heard from his humblest constituent, it remains a fact that this feature of the session can be stretched and abused to the point where it begins to cheapen parliament in the public eye, and to impair the efficiency of our main law-making body.

A pattern has been growing up which no lover of parliamentary institutions can observe without some concern. The government makes a motion to thank the Governor General for his Address. The largest wing in the Opposition then moves an amendment to that motion, which is, in effect, a "want of confidence" motion, so that if it is carried, the government must resign. The C.C.F. moves a sub-amendment. When that is disposed of, the Social Credit group of 13 or 14 is entitled to move a sub-amendment of its own. Remember that each one of these motions can be debated by each one of the 245 members. Allowing 40 minutes per speaker, plus a few minutes for interruptions, plus a few minutes "by unanimous consent" through the courtesy of the House, and there is nothing to stop such a Debate lasting several months—nothing but the self-restraint of members and some sense of fitness and propriety among party leaders.

Any Canadian who has faithfully read the official report of this year's Throne Address Debate knows that it embraced some of the finest parliamentary contributions in recent years and also some of the worst drivel. Certainly everything that was said in four weeks of debating could have been much better said in two weeks. Meantime, so long as the Throne Address holds the floor practically nothing else can be done by parliament. Private members' days are deferred, no committees are in action, estimates are not down, the Senate is idle. Time creeps along, the hot weather approaches, and the really vital legislation piles up toward the end, when no one is in the temper or has the energy left to do it justice. Millions of dollars of estimates are voted hourly in a mad final rush, which reflects most sourly on the leisurely and often inane tempo early in the session, when the House was meandering through the Throne Address Debate. Things are bad enough now: after the next election there will be 262 members instead of 245. The time has come for some very serious reconsideration of House procedure, if the spirit of parliamentary democracy is not to be flouted.

•

Successful Career Pattern

New Deputy Minister of Agriculture Once Beat the Dustbowls

THOSE cynical observers of the Canadian scene who believe that promotion in the civil service or in other respects of public life comes largely from party or personal favoritism and not from sheer distinction of merit would do well to consider the career of a man like J. Gordon Taggart, recently appointed deputy minister of agriculture.

Taggart is a Nova Scotian, born on a farm near Parrsboro. He went to agricultural colleges, first at Truro, then Guelph, entered the Dominion civil service, showed exceptional promise, became superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Swift Current, then principal of the School of Agriculture at Vermilion, Alberta. In 1934 he decided to enter public life, and some of his scientific friends shook their heads sadly. But in June 1934 he was elected as member for Swift Current in the provincial house, became provincial minister of agriculture a few weeks later. A tough job in a desperately tough era of dustbowls and agricultural destitution! I still remember what an impression his able presentation made on the Rowell-Sirois commission in December 1937.

Early in the war he was brought to Ottawa to head one of the agricultural war boards and he has been indispensable ever since. So long as Canada can continue to find and encourage public servants of his calibre, the affairs of state will be administered with courage, intelligence and flexibility.

•

—Photo by W. O. Crampton

DORA MAVOR MOORE, founder and inspiration of the New Play Society of Toronto, was born in Canada and has played in the Old Vic in London and in many New York and Chicago productions before she returned to settle in Toronto. The genesis of the New Play Society was in the barn of her historic old farmhouse in the city outskirts, but it has grown until it now gives ten annual one-week productions in the Royal Ontario Museum.

A Recovery of Spirits

Liberals Accept P. C. Challenge To Fight It on Personalities

THE Drew offensive at the beginning of the session not only caught the Liberals off-guard, but, coupled with the sad news from Digby-Annapolis-Kings and Nicolet-Yamaska, created a mood of deep Liberal gloom over election prospects. I think I sense a substantial recovery of spirits in the past two or three weeks, however.

George was making the headlines consistently for a while, and his board of strategy was producing, one after another, a series of unpleasant surprises for the Liberals, so that it looked as though the initiative had passed permanently over to the Opposition side of the House. But a spectacular spurt when the pistol goes off does not always guarantee staying qualities in the race. The Liberals have apparently accepted the challenge of the Conservative party to play this coming election as a contrast of leader personalities, St. Laurent versus Drew.

On this basis, the Liberals must see to it that St. Laurent emulates Truman in an exhausting nation-wide campaign which will give the maximum number of Canadians a chance to see him and hear him, and weigh his character. This explains the series of tours which are being planned, with a big one at Easter, and, no doubt, others after the session. Such a development suggests that no early election is to be expected. If the Liberals are going to bank heavily on selling to the public Mr. St. Laurent's honest sincerity and winning personality, they will have to take time for Canadians to get to know him. October is about the earliest date which would make a series of really adequate tours possible, having in mind the lengthy periods when the Prime Minister will be tied down to duties in Ottawa, both because of the sitting of parliament and his cabinet responsibilities.

•

Make or Interpret Law?

Move to End Privy Council Appeals Is Logical Outcome of Status

THE proposal to end the arrangement by which Canada's constitution is amended at Westminster, and to terminate appeals from Canadian courts to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council both appear to the average layman, I think, as the logical outcome of Canada's achievement of autonomous status within the British Commonwealth of Nations. There is one angle of appeals to the Privy Council which every thoughtful law-maker in Canada must have sensed, but which the average Canadian layman probably doesn't know. Courts are supposed to *interpret* the law, and are not supposed to be law-*making* bodies at all. But in fact they become law-making bodies, so that to leave the final court of Canadian appeal in Britain means to a degree that we consent to a continuance of Canadian law being made by Britishers.

The only reason Premier Duplessis and his fellow-nationalists do not protest such an anomaly is that they realize a federal court of final appeal at Ottawa is also a legislative body in the same sense, and are more afraid of anti-provincial decisions from Ottawa than from Westminster.

The way in which judicial bodies become law-making bodies was neatly put by the late Dr. O. D. Skelton, when testifying before a parliamentary committee in 1935. He said that while courts were asked only to decide what the law is, after a long series of such decisions, the constitution will be found to have changed as a result. Or, as the *Economist* put it recently: "As was pointed out with regard to the United States, a supreme court interpreting a written constitution *is in effect a legislative as well as a judicial body*, and its findings must have regard not only to the intention of the law, but to the political, economic and social consequences of the interpretation."

Passing Show

THERE is hope for aristocracy yet. The only member of parliament with a hyphenated name is a C.C.F. man.—F. W. Townley-Smith.

•

Proposals by margarine advocates in Quebec for a boycott of butter seem premature. Mr. Duplessis is quite capable of passing a law making butter-eating compulsory.

•

The Calgary award for outstanding citizen of the year has been given to a native of Pictou, N.S. This is absurd; natives of Pictou N.S., should be *hors concours* in all such competitions, or nobody else will have a chance.

•

In Boston a rattlesnake which was being broadcast bit the microphone. Real news will

be when the microphone starts biting the broadcasters.

•

The way parliament is behaving, the backbenchers might better be called the howldowners.

•

Who had that silly idea that every nation in the United Nations must be a united nation?

•

The Molotov mystery shows that Russia has resigned only from the WHO and not from the WHAT.

•

Chorus of Commentators

We don't know whether Molotov
Is getting on or getting off.
We cannot tell if dear Vishinsky
Is moving outsky or moving insky.
That's the enigma's age-long riddle:
Who plays the Kremlin's second fiddle?

•

PROBE PLACES 3 TO 1 FOR C.C.F. WIN
Montreal *Gazette* headline

Cheer up, it's not a Royal Commission, only J. O. Probe, C.C.F. member for Regina.

•

The courage of some men is incredible. A Tennessee woman has just been sentenced to ten years for shooting her sixth husband to death. She had already served prison terms for killing two earlier ones, when he married her.

•

Lucy says she hopes nobody will jump in to the rescue when the high cost of living goes down for the third time.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

EDITORIAL BOARD
M. R. SUTTON ..... Publisher
B. K. SANDWELL ..... Editor-in-Chief
P. M. RICHARDS ..... Managing Editor

JOHN YOCOM, *Asst. Managing Editor*; HERBERT McMANUS, *Assistant Editor*; WILLSON WOODSIDE, *Foreign Editor*; WILFRID EGGLESTON, *Ottawa Editor*; JAY MILLER, *Washington Editor*; BERNICE COFFEY, *Women's Editor*; MARY LOWREY ROSS, *Film Editor*; PHYLLIS ARCHER, *Copy Editor*; PAUL DUVAL, *Art Editor*; MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT, *Food Editor*; PETER DONOVAN, *London Correspondent*; RODNEY GREY, *Asst. Financial Editor*; JOHN M. GRANT, *Mining Editor*; GEORGE GILBERT, *Insurance Editor*; JOHN L. MARSTON, *London Financial Correspondent*; HAZEL G. WATSON, *Editorial Secretary*; C. N. FOY, *Advertising Mgr.*

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issue price, 10c per copy.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not permit reproduction or condensation of any of its contents (which are fully protected by copyright) by any "digest" magazine.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; E. L. Patchet, Treasurer; D. W. Turnbull, C. A., Executive Secretary and Comptroller.

C. T. Croucher, Business Manager — John F. Foy, Circulation Manager

MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

Vol. 64, No. 24 — Whole No. 2917

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

what everybody has been doing (if he has been doing it) without any interference from anybody else, including the officials of the snooper state. Even the Combines Commissioner is free to go on investigating the sale of dental appliances, if he feels like doing it, for his powers of investigation are quite unimpaired; it won't get him anywhere so far as the courts are concerned, but it may be lots of fun. The gentleman who entered into the agreements, if any were entered into, can go on entering into agreements. The gentleman who saw to the carrying out of the agreements, if any were carried out, can go on carrying them out. The gentlemen who saw to the penalizing of violations, if there were any violations, can go on penalizing. The public can go on buying dental appliances at whatever prices were fixed by the agreements, if there were any agreements and if they are being lived up to, or they can abstain from buying dental appliances; nobody is compelled to buy dental appliances. Parliament can go on legislating against combines, whether there are any combines or whether there are not. Everybody is just as free as free can be.

Except for one thing. The companies engaged in the manufacture and distribution of dental appliances (or anything else for that matter) must not authorize anybody to enter into an agreement to fix prices or to regulate sales. If the gentlemen who were alleged by the Combines Commissioner to have entered into agreements had been authorized by their companies to enter into such agreements, if there had been a resolution of the board of directors instructing and empowering them to do so, and it had been properly stamped with the corporate seal, and duly produced before the eyes of the lower court and the court of appeal, then there would have been trouble. For that is unlawful. The only mitigating circumstance is that it is also wholly unnecessary. Agreements of this kind do not need to be made by authorized agents; they are not contracts; nobody ever dreams of taking them into court for enforcement. Their effectiveness depends wholly on the sense of self-interest of the companies concerned, and this can usually be pretty well relied upon.

A Combines Act which required the courts to be satisfied with reasonable evidence that the companies in the alleged combine regarded themselves as committed by the alleged agreements, and to refrain from insisting on signed and sealed authorizations for the agents, would make a lot of difference—not perhaps to the dental appliances people, who for aught we know may never have even dreamed of regulating prices, but to other and less innocent get-togetherers. That would put some teeth where there are no teeth.

The Butter Appeal

THE Canadian Federation of Agriculture obviously gets very little out of the protective tariff, in which respect it differs from certain other economic interests such as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. It has for many years, however, obtained a certain amount of benefit from another form of protection, by which butter is preserved from the competition of other and cheaper forms of fats by the prohibition of their manufacture and sale. That prohibition has now been declared unconstitutional, and the Federation proposes to take the decision to the Privy Council. It has been quite widely chided for doing so. It should not be.

There is only one valid reason why the Federation should not take its margarine prohibition to the foot of the throne (which is still at Westminster and not at Ottawa), and that is its own self-interest. It is entitled to appeal; it might win its appeal (though we doubt it); but would the victory do it any good? For many long months the country will have enjoyed the benefits of various brands of butter substitutes (and of a consequent reduced price for at least the lower grades of butter). Does the Federation really think that parliament, after that experience, will leave the prohibition on the statute book if it is declared constitutional? The country now *knows* about margarine. Nobody has died of eating it. Nobody's health has been seriously impaired. Thousands of people have saved a lot of money which they greatly needed, and a lot of bread has been spread that would have remained unspread.

We hate to interfere with the prospect of some fees for the legal profession, but we think the Federation had better save its money for its campaign to have margarine colored purple by provincial statute.

READY FOR THE ROAD

Not So International

IT IS a bit startling to find the Trades and Labor Congress repudiating the whole doctrine of the international solidarity of labor and complaining that the A.F. of L. (in the management of which we had always supposed the members of the Canadian affiliated unions had some share) is a foreign organization interfering with the private business of Canadian labor. This used to be a favorite doctrine of the employers, and we have always opposed it on the ground that if capital was permitted the privilege of operating across international boundaries labor could not be refused the same right.

The situation is made even stranger by the fact that all that the A.F. of L. is asking of the T.L.C. is that it should get rid of its Communists in official positions, a suggestion with which we should have thought the T.L.C. would be delighted to comply. And we recall with ironical satisfaction that it was not the T.L.C. but its rival aggregation, the C.C.L., affiliated not with the A.F. of L. but with the C.I.O., that Mr. Hepburn was determined to drive out of Canada as an enemy organization not so many years ago, and that the electors of Ontario actually voted to let him do it.

How To Stay Free

A BOOK of major importance—perhaps it is not quite a book but rather a piece of large-scale pamphleteering, but it is well hung together—for the present moment is "There's Freedom for the Brave" (Collins, $4.50) by Paul McGuire, an Australian thinker whose previous work, "Experiment in World Order" was loudly praised in this column a few months ago. If our time is really capable of a reaction away from Statism this book should be very stimulating towards producing it.

Mr. McGuire holds that a chief defect of contemporary thinking is its emphasis on conflict and its neglect of "the vastly more important facts of order" and of the cooperation which goes on in a state of order. We think of the relations which exist among men (who are rational beings and all of one species) as if they were exactly like the relations between different sorts of animals competing for subsistence in a limited territory with nothing but their instincts to guide them. We look upon mankind as being equally with "nature" something "red in tooth and claw with ravin", and as free from moral responsibility as the lion and the shark. The fundamental truth which to our ancestors —both those who wrote the American Declaration of Independence and those who merely provided its philosophic background — was "self-evident", namely that the individual man ought to be both free and responsible, has ceased to be evident to us at all, and we conceive of him as the slave of his heredity and his environment. (The Soviet philosophy subjects heredity to environment, but that merely leaves the slave with one master instead of two, and Soviet environment is so tough a master that the slave is little if at all better off.)

Statism is an essential doctrine of Socialism, though many Socialists do not know it. (The Marxian prediction that the state will wither away when the whole world is Socialist and there is no longer any property to protect is obviously a very remote Utopia and has no bearing on present conditions, besides being the least plausible of all Socialist prophecies.) This book is therefore an attack on Socialism on the most fundamental grounds. It is not without certain practical conclusions, the most important of which is that the United States should take the lead in the formation of an "open economy" for the non-totalitarian nations with the freest possible cooperation, both economic and military, and the fewest possible obstacles to free movement of goods, money and persons.

Backward Areas

THAT the "backward areas" of the world, and particularly of the Far East, urgently need capital from outside is not denied even by those who are most infuriated at the prospect of the outside capitalist making any profit out of supplying it, or being protected in any way (by military support or by guarantees by his own government) against confiscation by invading Communists. It is evident, says Mr. Endicott's *Canadian Far Eastern Newsletter*, "that the Asian peoples want their countries industrialized, electrified and modernized. They want the resources of their countries developed, not for foreign profit, but for the benefit of their families and their children's future."

This is an eminently understandable desire, but it leads inevitably to the inquiry whether these peoples are entitled to expect to have this modernization done for them without paying anything for the process or giving any guarantees of security for investment. Is the U.S.S.R. at all likely to electrify China purely put of love and human sympathy for the Chinese? Is it reasonable to call the paying of interest on debts due to outsiders a relic of colonialism? Are these enemies of colonialism really willing to be taxed to provide India with power plants without money and without price?

Mixed Marriages

THOSE die-hard opponents of all immigration into "white" countries of anybody with the slightest degree of coloring on the ground that miscegenation is an intolerable evil will probably not be much influenced by the views of the Bishop of Birmingham as expressed in his Galton Lecture to the Eugenics Society of London, England; but more moderate-minded people may be strengthened in their resistance to "hundred-per-cent" doctrines. The unsatisfactory results of mixed marriages are, in the Bishop's opinion, more the result of social environment than of racial disharmony. Racial admixture is usually unsatisfactory at first because "the impalpable things, such as the religious and moral strength that are of the highest value in a culture, tend at the outset to disappear. But if economic conditions become satisfactory, if there are opportunities for social education, and more especially, if pressure towards wholesome living can be brought to bear, the future of a mixed race, as it becomes stable in its make-up, is by no means unpromising."

The idea that miscegenation can be avoided in a world in which transportation has become so cheap and easy that millions can be moved half-way round the globe, and in which indeed millions are already living in close association with other millions of totally different racial origin, is obviously preposterous. The evils that are associated with it in the public mind are mainly the result of the public attitude towards it, and especially of the compulsion which drives the progeny down to the social level of the "lower" of the parents. (We are using the term solely to designate the social estimate of acceptability, and with no reference whatever to innate qualities.) There is hope in the fact that racial mixture is going to be immensely more common in the future, and that that which is common eventually ceases to be regarded as deplorable. We may even cease in time to ask the stock question: Would you like your daughter to marry a . . . . . ?

Windsor Under Scrutiny

THE *Globe and Mail* has performed a novel and it may prove a very useful public service in making a big-headline story out of the "Report on Windsor" of Professor C. W. M. Hart, the gist of which has already appeared in the Canadian *Journal of Economics and Political Science*, and which is being published *in extenso* by the University of Toronto's Institute of Industrial Relations. Despite any criticisms to which it may be liable, this Report is the most mature and scientific piece of social investigation yet produced in Canada, and while it can hardly be judged fairly from the very sketchy newspaper accounts, these are likely to bring a much larger readership to the complete publication than it would get from its reputation merely as a work of learning.

Mr. Hart brings a refreshing candor to his task. Discussing the attitude of the churches towards the expanding activities of the U.A.W., he notes that the Protestants are badly split, "except for the Anglicans, who in Windsor, as elsewhere in Ontario, have identified themselves with 'the best people,'" a category in which they do not include the union leaders. This remark will be painful to some Anglicans and may be disputed, but we suspect it will be salutary. The Roman Catholics he thinks have accepted and are collaborating with unionism.

His researches are concerned not so much with the union in its operations about wages and terms of employment, as in its social and political functions, which he finds increasing out of all recognition, and likely to make it a dominant force in the community life of the highly industrialized towns. The final end of this tendency, he feels, "has to be a labor party, in effect if not in name, operating at all levels of government," from municipal to national, and he sees this trend much more developed in Canada than in the U.S. "because, of course, of the political immaturity of the latter country." This seems to be a misnomer; it is not immaturity but a rigidified and inelastic political system that is the obstacle.

THE LISTENERS

("For the first time since the war, the government will be spending more on preparations for a new conflict than on the men who fought the first two."—Canadian Press forecast of the forthcoming federal budget.)

"IS THERE anybody there?" said the Veteran,
Knocking on the DVA door . . .
But all he heard was the sound of the lift
Descending to another floor.

And a moth flew up to the ceiling
Above the Veteran's head,
And he rapped on the door a second time—
"Is anybody there?" he said.

But no one opened to the Veteran,
For no one at all was there;
There was none to look in his troubled eyes
As he stood with dejected air;

For no one worked in the DVA
Where the dust was drear and dense—
The government had transferred them to
The Department of National Defence.

- - - J. E. P.

Canada's "Reformed" Penal System Still Manufacturing Criminals

By JEAN TWEED

Penal reform in our penitentiaries has long been overdue. The recent annual report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries indicates that many of the recommendations of the Archambault Royal Commission of 1938 are at last being implemented. In this article Jean Tweed, well-known writer for SATURDAY NIGHT and the radio, reports on these reforms and suggests some further ones, but warns against complacency. She emphasizes that much remains to be done.

In the first article (S.N., March 15) of this series of two, the need for changes in the Criminal Code was discussed, together with proposed reforms in the sentencing of criminals, probation and parole. This article deals with the federal institutions and the after-care problems.

PENOLOGY is a most frustrating study. How should criminals be treated so that they will not commit any more crimes?

Generalizations tend to be futile. We have not yet arrived at the point in our civilization where we know the natural laws which govern man's actions. Therefore, logically, we can proceed only on the basis of treating each individual separately and differently. This is perhaps why our whole penal system fails. The basis of prison confinement as a result of crime is in itself a generalization of treatment. Obviously, though, it is impossible at present to do away with a general penal system and put every criminal under a different set of regulations peculiar to him alone.

However, the fact is that whatever the proper method of reforming criminals may be, we aren't using it. According to Major-General Ralph Gibson, Commissioner of Penitentiaries for Canada, the percentage of repeating offenders for 1947-1948 was 78.31, an increase of 1.02 over the previous years. That figure does not denote a successful penal system.

What changes should be made within our present framework? Some big changes seem indicated, and a lot of little changes.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries which was tabled in the House of Commons last month shows that some of these changes have been made, and others are contemplated. These reforms are on the federal field only and unfortunately do not apply to the provincial jails and reformatories.

Probably the most important improvement during the past year was the establishment of Classification Officers in every penitentiary. These Officers study the convicts and classify them into types suitable for varied forms of treatment and advise on necessary segregation. All of the new appointees are either former social workers, educationalists or personnel executives.

P. T. and Psychiatry

Another very successful project has been the training courses for officers which was set up in February 1948. This course includes not only such practical matters as physical training, military drill, administration problems but also instruction in psychology, psychiatry, sociology and penology. The course is open to all ranks of staff from all the penitentiaries. Senior Deputy Commissioner Joseph McCulley is directly in charge, along with Deputy Commissioner Dr. L. P. Gendreau.

A good deal of building has gone on during the past year in an attempt to modernize and renovate the seven federal penitentiaries. And this construction is being done with an eye on future segregation. For instance the new building at St. Vincent de Paul in Quebec will be for young offenders who will be completely apart from the rest of the prison inmates. In Ontario there has been a division of the types of men committed to Kingston and Collins Bay. The latter is now a vocational training school for young offenders and reformable men.

A similar arrangement is to be worked out for the Prairie Provinces; the Saskatchewan penitentiary to be the training school and the Manitoba institution at Stony Mountain for the incorrigibles.

There is a great urgency for getting this segregation scheme completed. The effect of the more hardened criminal on a young offender is tragically obvious. Case after case comes up where a young man was induced into the drug-peddling business or similar criminal activity through the connections made in prison. One such young fellow recently revealed that he was able to arrange a complete drug-vending organization while serving his first prison sentence.

And not only is there a need for better segregation but there is a tremendous necessity to do something about the drug addicts, the alcoholics and the sex perverts. There is still no indication of adequate measures to treat these human misfits. Special institutions must be found to help cure these people. Mere confinement is absolutely useless. There is one case, for instance, of a man with 38 drug convictions dating back to 1915. Another man has served 18 years altogether since 1924 for sex crimes. This man has been asking for psychiatric or surgical assistance since 1934. He appeared before the Archambault Commission asking for treatment. A few years ago a magistrate in sentencing this man made the incredible statement that he would "grow out of it." Since the criminal is 56 now, this method of cure is doubtful, a trifle lengthy, and expensive.

Drug Addicts

The Archambault report was very vehement in its recommendation for separate institutions to deal with these special problems. On the subject of drug addicts it says: "One of the worst class of offenders that we have to deal with in our penal institutions is the drug addict. He is not amenable to discipline. He is a constant source of irritation. He is unreliable and generally a danger to the orderliness and general good conduct of an institution . . . this type of criminal is a menace to society whether in or out of prison, and should, as far as possible, be segregated in an institution . . . where the evils of his contaminating influence will be reduced to a minimum." So far, no such institution seems contemplated, and the present prison hospitals are by no means equipped to handle the treatment of drug addiction, alcoholism and sexual perversion.

Educational facilities in the penitentiaries were greatly extended last year. Correspondence courses were offered by the provinces and by the Department of Veterans' Affairs. Appointments of qualified school teachers were approved and a good many of the schoolrooms were modernized. Libraries were increased and a standard of 10 volumes per inmate is the objective. Proper equipment for vocational training courses was obtained from the various Dominion-Provincial veteran training schools and qualified instructors employed.

But in prison administration there are a number of niggling restrictions which should be eased. Take for instance the censorship of reading matter. Prisoners are not allowed newspapers except those which are mainly agricultural in content. All magazines are censored by deleting articles and fiction which deal with crime and/or sex. In this way a prisoner receives magazines with the ends of stories missing, the conclusion of articles lopped off. It is both annoying and absurd.

Another source of trouble is the amount of money available to a prisoner when he leaves jail. Since convicts are paid only five cents a day while inside, out of which they must pay for cigarettes and tobacco, they

first Red Maple now Fit Zone

LOOKS, COLOUR, COMFORT
Duchaine has them all

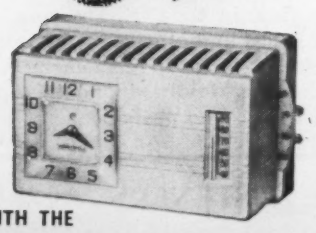
Only Duchaine of Quebec gives you warm, flattering Red Maple . . . Canada's most wanted shoe colour. Only Duchaine's FITZONE formula builds barefoot comfort and fit into every shoe from heel to instep.

Monk strap loafer in yellow gold suede with Red Maple calf trim. Woven moccasin vamp, crepe sole.

D-5-49M.

Duchaine of Quebec
THE ROYAL FAMILY OF CANADIAN SHOEMAKERS

How to cut AUTOMATIC HEATING costs 9½%



WITH THE Chronotherm ELECTRIC CLOCK THERMOSTAT

Chronotherm *automatically* lowers temperature at night *after you retire*, cutting fuel bills 9½% on an average. Daytime temperature is restored automatically *before you arise*. Chronotherm always says a WARM "Good Morning." Honeywell's precision electric clock thermostat which tells time, can be added to any automatic heating system in place of your present thermostat. Ask your heating dealer today for full details.

MINNEAPOLIS Honeywell TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company Limited
Leaside, Toronto 17, Ontario

It's a fact!

For its PERFECTION OF WORK
Canadian buyers prefer
one typewriter
over all other makes
combined . . . it's

Underwood of course!

Not 1, 2, 3 or 4 . . . but 15 exclusive features!

seldom have very much when they come out. Usually it is not enough to tide them over to their first pay-day.

There are many different methods of calculating prison pay. Various systems are used in Holland, France, England, the United States. The Archambault Report described them in some detail, and advised that a different system than the present Canadian one be adopted.

With regard to sports and recreation the present set-up is primitive. Regulations allow 45 minutes outside per day in winter, and 60 minutes a day in summer. Hockey, baseball, basketball equipment is negligible. In most of the penitentiaries recreation turns out to be handball, volleyball, horseshoes or a walk . . . a monotonous routine.

The strict regulations restricting visiting and correspondence is surely unnecessarily severe and results in irritation.

To the ordinary citizen these may seem very minor complaints.

It takes a very strong and healthy mental outlook for anyone to withstand continuous confinement, and most law-breakers have not the necessary strength of will. Consequently they become neurotic and fearful. They live in a world of petty jealousies, frustrations and obsessions. The whispering voice, the furtive eye, and the slouching gait so popular with novelists are often tragically true.

CANADA IN LONDON. At a recent Ontario House reception were, from left, Graham Spry, Agent General for Saskatchewan; W. A. McAdam, Agent General for British Columbia; Frederic Hudd, representing the High Commissioner for Canada; J. S. P. Armstrong, Agent General for Ontario, R. A. McMullen, Agent-General for Alberta, with General Brooke Purdon, Agent for Northern Ireland, and Col. Rendell, Agent for Newfoundland.

To help combat this attitude takes an alert, efficient, broad-minded prison staff. The success of the Borstal System in England is to a large extent due to the excellence of the prison officials. The Canadian government is now making an effort to improve the calibre of our own officials. Pay increases have been allowed, and the above-mentioned training course should improve standards.

Community Attitude

But there is one factor which no government can control, nor any regulation cover. That is the attitude of the community. In England the Borstal officials are very highly regarded. In Canada, unfortunately, there is an attitude that a man who is connected with prison administration is slightly unsavory himself. This is a great deterrent in obtaining suitable young men in the field. This may not concern the crusader, but the majority of us are not crusaders and we desire society's approval of our work. A sound public relations job should be undertaken to change the public's attitude. Soap is not the only commodity which can be sold by advertising.

The community is also backward in its responsibility toward the ex-convict. The problem of finding adequate employment is immense. Employers are hesitant about hiring a man who has been caught and imprisoned. This is natural of course, but in many cases the jobs available don't call for the employee to empty the till every night. Many employers are completely unreasonable in their reactions. If they discover that a perfectly good employee happens to be an ex-convict, out he goes. Or, if it happens that a man, even with recommendations from all kinds of sources, has a prison record, employers refuse to hire him at all. Or, as one ex-convict said, "You get a job with such a low salary that it's merely a temptation to steal."

This condition can never be entirely changed, but a good deal of amelioration can be planned. Thanks to the members of the Canadian Penal Asociation, which includes such organizations as the John Howard Societies, the Salvation Army and others, an effort is being made to systematize the after-care of prisoners. The federal government donates $25,000 a year to this Association for this work, and the provinces subsidize it with varying amounts.

A large amount of the recidivism in Canada is due to the lack of after-care of the prisoners. A start has been made to organize this field and it is hoped that individual Canadians will realize its importance and help promote it.

The reforms inaugurated during the past year and a half are most commendable. Renovating of buildings, increased educational facilities, improved vocational training, higher pay for officials, the training course for officers, the establishment of an organized after-care system, and a Royal Commission on the Criminal Code point the way to a much more modern and efficient penal system. But Canadians can't afford to be complacent about it. The fact that there were, and are, so many reforms needed is damning proof that Canada has lagged far behind in its treatment of crime and punishment. We are still cursed with an antiquated Criminal Code, an inadequate sentencing authority, decentralized control, ancient buildings, improper segregation, inadequate parole measures, community apathy and a host of other ailments. It will take many years, which we can ill-afford, before the necessary reforms are implemented.

Dreaming, planning, building or buying a new home—insist on good heating. Plenty of heat . . . delightful warmth evenly distributed throughout each room . . . economy in operation . . . low initial cost. You'll agree on Trane Convector-radiators — *the sign of good heating!* You'll like the smart, modern appearance which just fits your decorative scheme. And remember, Trane Convector-radiators are proved by more than 20 years successful operation. Want the latest in heating satisfaction? Specify Trane. Use the coupon for further information.

THE SIGN OF GOOD HEATING

Specify TRANE 25th Anniversary YEAR 1924-1949
CONVECTOR-RADIATORS

TRANE COMPANY OF CANADA Limited
4 Mowat Ave. - Toronto, Ont.
Please send latest information about Trane Convector-radiators. SN-2049
☐ Heating for Our New Home
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
Check if information is desired for
☐ Hotels. ☐ Hospitals. ☐ Offices.
☐ Schools ☐ Institutions. ☐ Stores.

FIRST AIRBORNE PADRE to qualify in peacetime is Major Marcel Lavallée, Command Chaplain at Quebec. He took his parachute course at Three Rivers, Manitoba.

PLANT A HEDGE
RESERVE NOW FOR SPRING DELIVERY
extremely hardy—quick growing Chinese Elm—will grow two feet the first year—enough plants (25) to plant 25 feet. Special price 25 plants for $2.98, 12 inch size; — or, 25 plants for $4.98, 2 ft. size.
Write for New Free Full Colour Garden Guide
Brookdale-Kingsway Nurseries
BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

Your business efficiency increases with *P.W. TELETYPE

"P.W." Speeds Everything Up!

A leading Canadian department store with branches across Canada speeds the flow of its merchandise by using P.W. Teletype Service!

P.W. Brings Added Profits

- you put your message in writing
- you link your entire organization
- you get action and results

The advantages of Canadian National — Canadian Pacific Private Wire Teletype Service are available to all or any of your branches. The cost is surprisingly low. Call your local telegraph office : : : an expert will advise you how P.W. Teletype can serve you best . . . and arrange a demonstration.

CANADIAN NATIONAL — *Private Wire Teletype Service* — CANADIAN PACIFIC

HANDLING MORE THAN 75% OF ALL CANADIAN TELETYPE SERVICE

WASHINGTON LETTER

Civil Rights Issue Bogs Program But President Wants Showdown

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THE Truman Administration plans to fight the filibuster through to the bitter end. Any compromise at this time is merely a delaying action to keep the processes of government in operation.

Senator J. Howard McGrath, Rhode Island Democrat who is chairman of the Democratic National Committee, promised that if the fight to end this archaic legislative weapon is abandoned at this time, it will be taken up later, "maybe in the heat of August," when filibusterers will be less inclined to talk.

President Truman had displayed typical determination by ordering a fight to the end at this time in view of the fact that his legislative program is in serious trouble, particularly in the Senate. The filibuster issue, which of course stems from Southern opposition to passage of the Truman civil rights program, has also demonstrated beyond doubt that "rule by coalition," which dogged legislative efforts of President Roosevelt, is still in force in Congress. The coalition is of Southern Democrats and Republicans.

Administration leaders are reported to be doubtful now about forcing roll calls on the Truman program because they don't know if they could win any of them. At one time they were confident of clear majorities but that is all changed. However, Democratic leaders will likely call for roll calls to complete the record so that the voters will know how Congressmen voted.

One opinion is that the filibuster already has created a back-log of legislation that will take months to clear. There are signs that the Republican-Southern Democrat coalition will kill various Administration measures in the running fight against civil rights.

•

LEGISLATIVE BOX SCORE?

How Harry Truman's Schemes Stand in Congress

LEGISLATIVE prophets now look to a continuance of bitterness in opposition to Truman legislation despite any compromise that may be reached on the filibuster. And if this is the case, the President can be expected to go on that end-of-session train trip which he threatened to take to tell the people how well the 81st Congress has done.

Here's a box score on legislation in Congress:

CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM: May be dead for this session, although it could be taken up later in the session, probably in the summer.

RENT CONTROLS: Unless renewed, they expire March 31 and are expected to have tough sledding in the House and may start another filibuster in the Senate.

APPROPRIATION BILLS: Four bills await Senate action and a deficiency measure is expected to start a battle on the Senate floor.

HOUSING: Administration housing program may get better treatment than other phases of the Truman program when Senate considers it. Long-range, omnibus bill is out of committee.

LABOR LAW REPEAL: Unions are clamoring for early repeal of the Taft-Hartley Labor Law, but this issue may take a long time. There will be bitter Republican opposition, on the floor, backed by Southern Democrats. The bill is on the Senate calendar.

FOREIGN RELATIONS BILLS: Four major bills will be debated at length and be the cause of vocal Senate controversy. Out of committee are: Extension of reciprocal trade agreements, and Economic Cooperation Administration financing. Hottest fight will be on the other two, the North Atlantic Security Pact, and lend-lease to nations in the Pact, as they will cost around $1,400,000,000.

TAXES: No action expected.

PRICE CONTROL AND RATIONING: Despite the president's standby request, no legislation is scheduled as yet.

AID TO EDUCATION: Measure is not yet out of the Senate Committee.

SOCIAL SECURITY: The House committee is taking deliberate time on old-age pensions, but the Senate hasn't got started. Parts of this program are expected to get through, eventually.

HEALTH INSURANCE: This controversial item may go over until next year, although Senate Labor and Education Committee plans hearings for next month.

WAGE-HOUR LEGISLATION: The close battle in the House committee portends an even tougher Senate battle on minimum wage and increased coverage.

REORGANIZATION: There is growing opposition to the Hoover committee recommendations and although President Truman was voted an extension of powers of reorganization, the Senate committee is expected to impose drastic new limitations before reporting this legislation.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AND RADAR NETWORK: This needs Senate action and will be included in the upcoming military authorizations bill.

DISPLACED PERSONS: Passage of House bill is expected soon but Senate has not yet acted on Administration efforts to double number of persons admitted, with racial restrictions removed.

FARM BILLS: This legislation is in an uncertain state as Secretary of Agriculture has not yet presented an Administration Bill.

HOOVER MONUMENT?

Government Reorganization May Be Sidetracked

PRESIDENT TRUMAN gave full endorsation to explorations of the Commission on Reorganization of the Executive Branch of government headed up by ex-President Herbert Hoover. Now observers say Truman was being politically smart in doing so.

While many agree that the Hoover recommendations would be beneficial, opposition to them is growing, and they may, like similar recommendations before them, be quietly pigeonholed. They will do some good, however. Secretary of State Acheson has already started to put some of them into effect in his Department.

The Hoover studies are the latest in a 40-year series of such proposals and students of government look for a steady stream of them to be produced in the next 40 years.

President Taft, in 1910, appointed an Economy and Efficiency Committee; two years later a Democratic House cut off its appropriations and left it dangling.

President Wilson was given coordinating power in 1918 but it applied only to war agencies and changes were minor. In 1920 Congress created a Joint Committee on Reorganization but a 1924 bill to embody its recommendations was ignored.

In 1932 President Hoover got reorganizing authority but only over agencies not created by acts of Congress. His orders to regroup 58 executive agencies came to nothing when he was defeated for reelection.

Under Franklin Roosevelt and President Truman reorganizing authority was given, from time to time, but this was limited. The recent bill gives Mr. Truman wider authorities but it excludes certain agencies.

The House gave no time limit but the Senate may impose one and that would be a step toward nullifying action on the Hoover proposals.

Today we Live in a Greater Canada

New Names in the NORTH

THERE'S new activity in Ontario's bushland north of Lake Superior. Marathon and Red Rock, Terrace and Heron Bay: they all tell the same story. New towns have arisen, old ones expanded. Only five years ago on the site of Marathon, for example, there was nothing but bush; today a new community beside a new pulp mill is contributing millions to Canada's export trade.

Such spectacular developments in the north are matched by continuing industrial expansion in the older established communities. Throughout Canada today ever-widening avenues of opportunity await the enterprise of young Canadians.

•

With newsprint production 50% above prewar levels, Canada today has an output five times that of any other country, and accounts for three out of every five newspaper pages in the world.

"Canada is a land of opportunity . . .
There is a field for almost anything one can think of, and anyone with a willingness for hard work has a good chance to achieve success", says Donald J. Smith, President of Hornet Industries Limited, Guelph, Ontario.

Hornet Industries Limited, which was founded in 1945, has in this short time achieved remarkable success in the manufacture of chain saws and combustion engines. More than half the production of the plant reaches markets outside Canada. From a staff of only a half dozen men in 1945, Hornet Industries Limited has expanded to three plants in Guelph, employing 296 workers.

One of a series presented by

Molson's

to promote a fuller realization by Canadians of Canada's present greatness

DEAR MR. EDITOR

"Dura Lex Sed Lex" For Judges Too

UNDER the heading "The Future Life" in a recent issue you state: "A Montreal judge of the Superior Court has refused to take the evidence of a witness on the ground that he said he did not believe in an after life. It is to be hoped that this action will be reversed by the higher courts and thus prevented from becoming a precedent."

You also state: "There appears to be no ground for it in the Quebec Civil Code, which excludes merely those who are insensible to the religious obligation of an oath, and even that, we suggest gives the judge a latitude which might on occasion allow him to stray into error".

For your information, Article 324 of the Quebec Code of Civil Procedure which is equally binding law in Quebec, reads as follows: "Before the witness is admitted to be sworn, he may be examined by either of the parties as to his religious belief, and he cannot take the oath or the affirmation, or give evidence, if he does not believe in God, and in a state of rewards and punishments after death".

The learned judge in question merely applied the law to the facts of the case. It should be appreciated that His Majesty's Judges must apply the law, and cannot make law or change it, no matter what their personal opinion of the utility or inherent justice of a law may be.

It is this very application of the law as it exists to the facts before a Court which leads in many cases to changes in the law when injustices become apparent. Such changes are, however, solely the function of the Legislature, and not of the Courts.

Montreal, Que. L. C. CARROLL

Major Majorettes

MAY I be permitted to correct the caption under the picture of Miss Marjory MacGregor (S.N., Feb. 8)? As per enclosed clippings of Kingston *Whig-Standard* of Nov. 11 and 14, 1939, you will see that Miss Ruthilda Callaghan (Arts, 1942) was first drum-majorette of Queen's.

Ottawa, Ont. A. CALLAGHAN

V.L.A. Legal Fees

IT WAS with a feeling of satisfaction that I read your article (S.N., Feb. 15), where with simple reasoning you deduct the unwise policy of our government in issuing the two rather abstract statements: first, Mr. W. C. Thompson, and second, Legal Fees—$172,000. There was no correlation between the two statements nor any explanation, but only a vicious insinuation.

I am a veteran of the past war and re-established under the Veterans' Land Act, and for myself and on behalf of the many veterans whom Mr. Thompson has worked for so unreservedly, I wish to register disgust at the behavior of anyone responsible for attempting to discredit a man of his high calibre. . . I know of several cases besides my own where Mr. Thompson went far beyond his expected duty to give legal assistance and he did this freely, receiving no remuneration and asking for none.

Scarborough, Ont. J. V. OLSSON

Colored Margarine

APART from the low price of Margarine (far too low even for those who *can* afford it), there is a dangerous precedent being set by insisting on yellow coloring. Certainly this is flying in the face of Regional Controversies which have made Canada the fourth largest disputing coun try in the world.

Therefore, let us not meekly accept yellow Margarine (a cowardly color at best), but rather, let us insist on a regional color scheme more in keeping with our National Character.

OFF TO TURKEY. Recently appointed Military Attache at Ankara, Col. N. S. Cuthbert was formerly at Central Command, Oakville.

As Provincial Patriotism is better than nutrition, let us insist on the following Regional Coloring:

British Columbia—Envious Green; Alberta—Coal Black; Saskatchewan—Parlor Pink; Manitoba—Coalition Buff; Ontario—Neapolitan, or Red, White and Blue; Quebec — either Black and Blue, or Innocent White, depending on which party is in power; The Maritimes—Green Gables Green; Nfld.—Forever Amber.

I should like to add it makes no difference which of the above are served in our Club Dining Room. Twenty-five per cent of the members are color-blind. The rest are purblind.

AIR VICE MARSHAL LIONEL JETTSON,
Former Messing Officer R.C.A.F.
(W.D.) (res.)
Senior Moribund Club,
Toronto.

Nods

I SEE Homer has been nodding. In your editorial (S.N., March 1) on the "new doctrine" of provincial consultation on amendments to the Constitution, you call the sub-amendment which demanded provincial consent "the Social Credit amendment." Actually, though the Social Credit members supported it, it was moved by Mr. LaCroix, Liberal, and seconded by Mr. Pouliot, Independent Liberal. It was supported not only by eight Social Crediters, but also by one Quebec Independent and one Bloc Populaire member. The other Bloc Populaire member was paired, but stated he would have voted for the amendment. The same applies to one other Social Crediter. Four other S.C.'s were absent.

Ottawa, Ont. EUGENE FORSEY

THEATRE

Dickens in Private

By LUCY VAN GOGH

IT IS not safe to base any argument for the success of "The Ivy Green" upon that of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street". Both plays exploit recent revelations of a debunking nature about the most private side of the life of a Victorian literary character; but in the Browning play the debunked person was neither of the two poets concerned, but merely the male parent of the lady. The romantic relation between the two principal characters was not only unimpaired, it was actually strengthened by the parent's abnormality, and a well sustained clash of wills provided continuous dramatic interest, with audience sympathy focussed on the heroine.

In the Dickens play the debunked person is the great author himself, and his behavior negates all possible sympathy from the beginning of the second act, while the only person in the play with an effective will is his wife's sister, who runs the whole miserable business without resistance until her power is broken by the novelist's death. Moreover it is perfectly evident from the colorless character of Catherine Dickens that there is never going to be any struggle, and the only suspense the audience undergoes is wondering when something really dramatic is going to happen. After the elaborate entry and exit of the "David Copperfield" Dora have passed without producing anything more dramatic than poor fistula-afflicted Charles Dickens being ousted from his cushion by Dora's lapdog, one rather gives up hope.

Employed in this unprofitable enterprise are a magnificent stage setting, a great deal of brilliant direction, and a dozen players of the utmost skill in depicting the externals of character, what they could do with the internals we do not find out, because the play provides none. They are headed by Canada's own Judith Evelyn, who imparted to this reviewer a passionate desire to see her in the role of another Scottish wife of a Victorian literary genius — Jane Welsh Carlyle, who had quite a lot of character of her own, if only somebody would write a play about her.

Accent and Charm

Miss Evelyn used a Scottish accent with great charm in act one and ticked off her scheming sister with great power in act three, after Dickens was dead. Between scenes Mrs. Dickens was supposed to provide her husband with, we think it was ten children, to his steadily increasing annoyance; when his mistress in the last act shows signs of beginning a similar performance his indignation bursts its bounds and he slaps that young lady's face. This must surely be the first play in which a high fertility rate is made a major factor in the motivation.

We have no regrets about spending an evening on this entertainment, because so much good acting is a delight to watch even when there is little to act except the manners and motions of a picturesque period. The ladies swam in their hooped skirts and the men swaggered in their stocks and flowered waistcoats, and there has not been such a staircase on the Royal Alex stage since Tallulah played Cocteau. The Dickensian exuberance and vitality were beautifully exhibited by the whole house-party in act one, and since the piece is in its very early stages it is barely possible that act two can be tightened up by judicious retouching.

Holiday in NASSAU BAHAMAS

Relax in the balmy climate of colourful Nassau! Delight in its quaint shops, magnificent gardens, gay social life . . . its sea-bathing, deep-sea fishing, golf. Sterling area — no currency restrictions for Canadians.

Cruise ships from New York—TCA from Montreal and Toronto—Overnight ships or frequent planes from Miami.

Accommodation — Finest hotels, guest houses — to suit all purses.

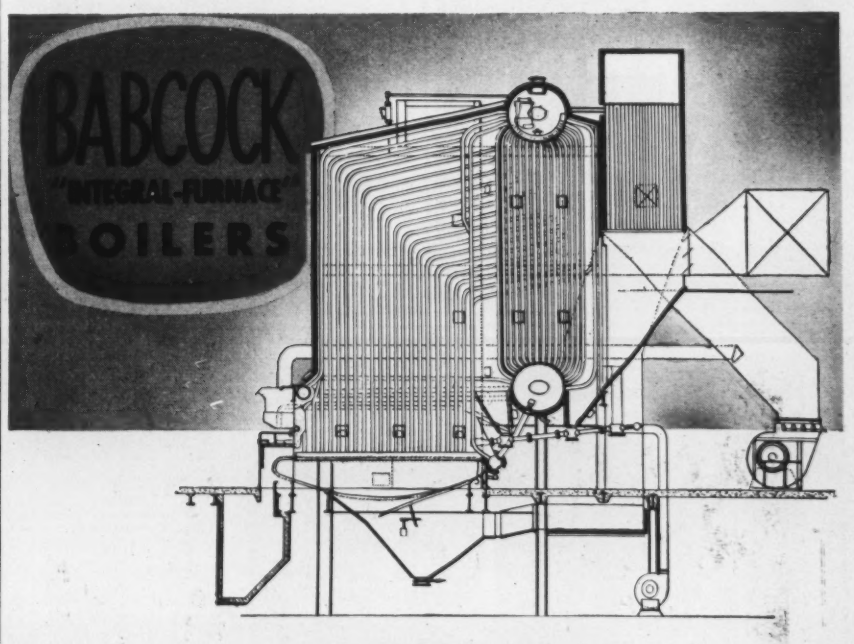
49-1A
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONSULT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT
or write NASSAU INFORMATION BUREAU,
508 UNIVERSITY TOWER MONTREAL

NEW EXTRA EARLY HYBRID SUGAR PRINCE SWEET CORN

Of supreme value in short season districts. Twelve years in course of development. Extensively tested in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, proving superior to all other varieties of sweet corn. Of special interest too for other areas for first picking, either home or market. Can be planted earlier than other corns due to greater hardiness and resistance to cold weather. Deliciously tender for table use and holds its fine quality over a longer period for canning. Deep, rich, golden yellow; 12 to 16 rows; about 8 inches long. Remarkably high sugar content, usually 16½% and has been recorded as high as 22%. Rated a heavy cropper for the early class. Supply limited. Order from this advertisement (¼ lb. 30¢) (½ lb. 50¢) (lb. 85¢) postpaid. (5 lbs. or more at 70¢ per lb. by Express not prepaid).

FREE OUR BIG 1949 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK

DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN, ONT.



It's not complicated—

Through meticulous testing, planning and designing, Babcock engineers have created boilers, refined to the simple essentials necessary to deliver maximum steam. Because of their simplicity, these boilers are easily adapted to suit space requirements. The interior may be inspected during operation. Service records and balance sheets quickly show the advantages of a Babcock.

Over long, trouble-free years of duty, Babcock boilers, with any fuel, handle fluctuating loads easily and economically. For more steam, utilize the boilers that reduce costs, produce results . . . Babcock.

Babcock-Wilcox & Goldie-McCulloch Limited
GALT, ONTARIO
Branches: Montreal, Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver.

fine to their fingertips...

ACME
FOR EVERYTHING THAT'S GOOD IN A GLOVE

LIGHTER SIDE

The Open Mind

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

FROM early adolescence it had always been Mr. Edward Wixby's belief that one should keep an open mind. As a result his mind, by the time he reached maturity, was so wide open that every wind of belief or even opinion blew clean through it, leaving nothing behind but doubt or confusion. At forty he could hardly tell from week to week or even from day to day what he really believed about anything.

This didn't interfere with his popularity, for many people admired his open mind and used it for airing their own opinions. He was always ready to accommodate and even adopt other people's opinions, even if the next controversial blast or windy editorial would be sure to whistle them into the void. Though he was resigned to this there were times when he envied his friends whose minds were equipped with firmly built-in modern ideas or fine old crusted antiques, guaranteed against time. They at least could relax, since they had opinions to support them. There was no such relief for Mr. Wixby and he grew more and more conscious of the need as the years passed.

Most of his friends stood either far to the right or moderately to the left; and listening to them Mr. Wixby could feel his own political opinion fluttering like a cobweb caught in a strong cross-draft. Thus he was able to agree amiably on the advantages of free enterprise and admit a few hours later that modern society cannot exist without economic planning; that in a free country even a Communist should be allowed to have his say, and (under subsequent pressure) that every Communist should be jailed; that what the country needed was a strong federal government, and, alternately that it was suffering from over-centralization; that Mr. Mackenzie King was the greatest statesman of his time and also that Mr. King had been nothing but a bureaucrat with a handy knack of winning elections.

IT WAS on the subject of Mr. George Drew, however, that Mr. Wixby's mind suffered its worst confusion. It happened that in Mr. Wixby's community there were only two opinions about Leader Drew—you were pro-Drew or you were anti-Drew and

"Ye Gods, I asked for a *tow* headed man!"

there was no middle ground upon which Mr. Wixby could have taken a stand even if he had wanted to. Naturally he didn't want to.

With his usual adaptability he accepted the daytime view of Leader Drew as presented by the morning paper, then switched to alternative analysis as set forth in the evening paper. Thus in his daytime mood Mr. Wixby believed that Leader Drew had ably fulfilled all his promises to the electorate, that he had defended provincial rights against the predaceous federal government, that he was a man of action endowed with high and splendid qualities of leadership. After reading the evening editorials, however, he was ready to admit that Mr. Drew had broken nearly all his twenty-two promises, that he had wrecked the Provincial Federal Conference, and that he was a reactionary type who would if given power lead the nation to disaster.

During the hydro crisis it was very easy for Mr. Wixby to convince himself, as he groped by candlelight through the evening editoriais, that Mr. Drew alone was to blame for his discomfort. In the morning, however, when the lead editoria! asked tauntingly if Mr. Drew was the cause of the autumn drought, he could only, as a fair-minded man, admit that the Progressive Conservative leader could hardly be held responsible for acts of God. But wasn't it gross incompetence, then evening editorial demanded, not to have accepted the advice of the experts and provided against such an emergency? Mr. Wixby had to admit that it was.

THESE constant fluctuations were beginning to take their toll. By the time the Carleton by-election was over Mr. Wixby's open mind had begun to feel like a four-lane speedway on which opinions passed, repassed and collided.

Mr. Wixby continued to agree as usual with any group he happened to be with. He agreed that the Carleton by-election was a triumph for the best things in Canadian life, and he also agreed that the winning candidate's platform behavior had damaged his prestige with the better type of citizen. He said that George Drew would provide exactly the bold aggressive leadership the Party needed and, later, that George Drew would probably lead the Party into the abyss. He agreed (over whiskey and soda) that Drew would undoubtedly be the next Premier of Canada and subsequently (over beer) that in that case God help Canada. "Wait till we see what George Drew does to Ottawa!" he said; and he also said, "Wait till we see what the boys in Ottawa do to George Drew!"

The collapse came on the day that the boy failed to deliver Mr. Wixby's morning paper. He picked one up later in the afternoon then made the mistake of reading the morning and evening paper at the same time.

A short time later Mr. Wixby was seated with a group who were discussing the Nicolet-Yamaska by-election and Mr. Drew's triumphant progress in Ottawa. During a pause in the conversation Mr. Wixby said unexpectedly, "There seem to be two George Drews in Canada."

The group was a good deal surprised. They were accustomed to having Mr. Wixby agree with opinions but they had never before heard him volunteer a fresh one. "What do you mean, two George Drews?" they asked.

"Well, I've just been reading the morning and evening papers," Mr. Wixby said, "and it seems to me quite obvious. There couldn't be a George Drew whose keen patriotic sentiment led him to reopen the Hong Kong debate and who at the same time was openly flirting with isolationist groups in Quebec. Then how could you have a George Drew whose parliamentary stature is now universally admitted, and who spent his time wasting the taxpayer's money in obstructionist debate? Or a George Drew whose deepest concern was the defence of the Constitution and the national welfare and who was at the same time interested only in winning sectional support?"

"Are you trying to suggest that Mr. Drew has a Jekyll-and-Hyde personality?" someone asked.

"Not at all," Mr. Wixby said a little impatiently, "I am merely saying that there must be two people in Canadian public life called George Drew."

NO ONE could believe at first that Mr. Wixby took this astonishing theory seriously. He meant it, however, and this time no amount of subsequent argument could shake him loose from it. As time went on his delusion deepened; and when he claimed that he had actually seen two George Drews at the same time and that one was trying to seize the microphone from the other, his friends decided it was time to see a psychiatrist.

The psychiatrist reported that Mr. Wixby was suffering from advanced schizophrenia. He had several scientific theories to account for the patient's state but no one who knew Mr. Wixby had any doubt about the real cause of his breakdown. He had left his mind open too long and had ended by dropping through it as though it were a gaping trap-door.

His hallucinations have deepened in recent weeks and he now believes that he himself is George Drew. The illness is cyclical and is marked by strong periods of depression and elation. When depressed he believes he is Mr. Drew of the evening papers, and when elated that he is Mr. Drew of the morning papers. Consultants say his case is progressive and incurable.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH
PACIFIC AIRLINES, LIMITED
Fly the "Southern Cross Route"
to AUSTRALIA
& NEW ZEALAND
(FROM VANCOUVER, B.C.)
Through smooth tropical skies, it's only 33½ flying hours to Sydney on the giant 4-engined Douglas DC 6 luxuriously equipped with sleeping berths for overseas travel. Stopovers allowed at San Francisco, Honolulu and Fiji.
General Agents:
Trans-Canada Air Lines
or see your local Travel Agent.
fly B.C.P.

WESTERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG
BRANCH OFFICES
Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta.
221 A-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Sask.
407 Avenue Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.

For Pleasure, Profit, Prestige
LANDSCAPE YOUR INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Let the beauty of your factory site reflect the quality of your product. Enhance your premises by planting Stone & Wellington ornamental trees and shrubbery. We will be pleased to help you and to select effective varieties for your purposes. Call us now while our large stock of flowering shrubs, trees, perennials and rock plants is complete.

Our representative will be pleased to advise you. Telephone or write us for an appointment at your convenience.

STONE & WELLINGTON
EL. 7016
49 Wellington St. East TORONTO 1, ONTARIO

Liberty Of The Press Makes Other Freedoms Possible

By R. J. CRUIKSHANK

Freedom of the Press, says this writer, is the great Enabling Freedom, the franchise of the mind which allows the full exercise of the other freedoms—freedom of speech, of assembly, of election, and religion. If we suppress what we believe to be untrue, then what we know to be true is endangered.

Mr. Cruikshank, editor of the London *News Chronicle* was, during the war, director of the American division of Britain's Ministry of Information.

THERE is a sense in which the most effective vindication of Freedom of Information is achieved by concentrating on the other freedoms that it serves.

Perhaps an editor who has lived his life in the service of the Press can say this more appropriately than anyone else. He becomes increasingly aware of the paradox, that the more one isolates freedom of the Press and of information, the more vulnerable it becomes to its enemies. Adapting the language of the philosophers, it is a state of becoming, not of being. It is a relationship, not an absolute. Its glory is that it is a means, even more than an end.

At the banquets of the English Whig Party a century and more ago this toast used to be pledged—"The Liberty of the Press—'tis like the air we breathe—while we have it we cannot die." That, I think, made the point simply and forcibly. This particular liberty is an atmosphere without which the other fundamental liberties of mankind cannot live and flourish.

The old fighters for human rights knew this instinctively. When Milton made his magnificent plea for unlicensed printing, he was not demanding the right to satisfy personal grudges in type, to be rude in public to political or ecclesiastical authority. He was seeking to forge an eternal instrument against tyranny, eternal enemy of the spirit of man.

Political Adventurer

When liberal-minded men in the eighteenth century supported John Wilkes, a political adventurer, against the King and the government, they were not simply defending the rights of a scamp to print scurrilities.

They saw this rather shoddy creature as the accidental champion of a freedom and a truth beyond his own grasp, and probably beyond his comprehension. They saw that if a rascally fellow like Wilkes were gagged when he attacked the follies of a high-minded, wrong-headed king, then it wasn't rascality that was in jeopardy, but virtue itself. For if what we believe to be error is forcibly suppressed by the State, then what we know to be truth has no assurance of protection or of survival.

Many people in Wilkes' day were apt to confuse the moral fallibility of the exponent with the moral splendor of the principle. Many people still do. In truth, it might well be argued that in these high matters of freedom, it is the least sympathetic cases that should always be taken as the test cases before the bar of everlasting justice. To adapt Voltaire, it may be only those opinions with which a man violently disagrees that are worth his dying for.

Intellectual Confusions

Those who have taken part in international discussions on freedom of information find there are many earnest characters who seem to suffer from the intellectual confusions of King George III, against whom Wilkes pitted himself.

Some of the arguments I have heard concerning the Press and the radio uncannily resemble those used by the King's Ministers in the eighteenth century debates over Wilkes and his paper, the *North Briton*. "Of course", they say, "you want an unfettered licence of expression in order to push your own particular propaganda or serve the interests of your masters." Then these critics cite the example of some dishonest journalist and believe they have thus triumphantly disposed of the whole mighty issue of freedom.

After Milton, the finest exponent of liberty in the English language is John Stuart Mill. Now one of the subtlest of Mill's arguments is that the suppression of error harms the truth itself; that by denying a man's right to know all that can be said on all sides he is robbed of the exercise of free will. That, in turn, enfeebles society, for a democratic order must be based on the free will of the individual.

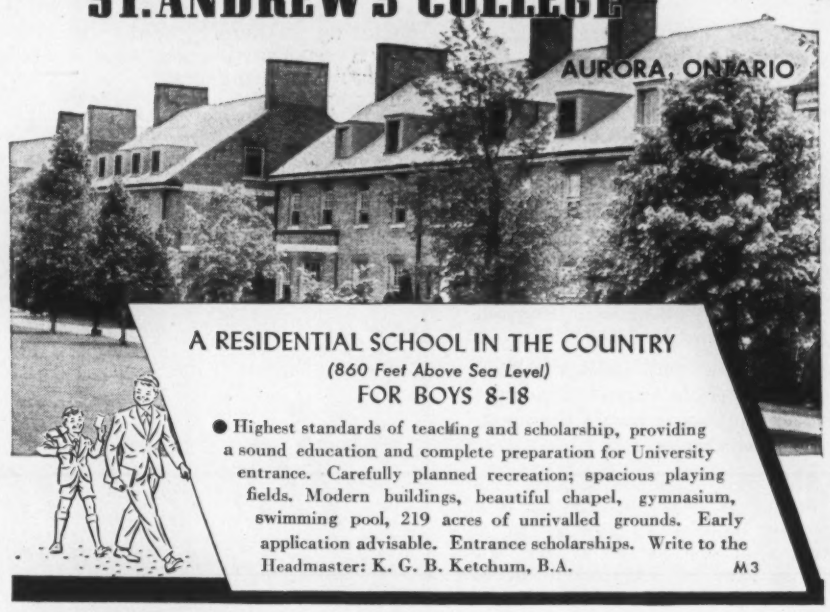
It is part of the enduring testimony of the British tradition that truth does gain strength from its conflict with error, and that men and women grow to their full stature through the exercise of the choice between good and evil. Where the media of information, newspapers, radio, books and films, are free, a hundred tongues proclaiming a hundred doctrines are audible. It is surely only necessary to point to the appalling tragedy which engulfed the German people to illustrate what happens when the media are not free.

Freedom for the writer to see for himself, to go about his lawful occasions, to tell his story and present his conclusions, is not a special privilege extended to a favored guild. It is an inalienable right of the ordinary citizen. It is for him a way of attaining the just society. Liberty of information is the great Enabling Freedom, the franchise of the mind.

In this world we should always try to learn what we can from our enemies. Certainly no despot has ever been in any doubt that freedom of the Press and information is the Enabling Freedom. Whenever a dictator has seized power, his first acts have been to muzzle the Press and capture the radio stations. The regimenting of books and films comes a little later. The dictator knows that when the great critical apparatus of opinion and ideas is dismantled the way is then clear for the destruction of all the essential freedoms of mankind, of speech, of assembly, of election, of religion.

Under the inspiration of the late President Roosevelt we have come to speak of certain "of" freedoms and certain "from" freedoms. There is, for example, freedom "of" religion; while there is freedom "from" fear. Cannot we think of information as the "for" freedom, as the protector and the guide of modern man to the full heritage of the other freedoms?

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE

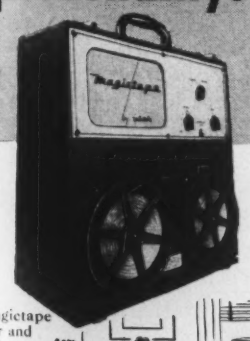


AURORA, ONTARIO

A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY
(860 Feet Above Sea Level)
FOR BOYS 8-18

● Highest standards of teaching and scholarship, providing a sound education and complete preparation for University entrance. Carefully planned recreation; spacious playing fields. Modern buildings, beautiful chapel, gymnasium, swimming pool, 219 acres of unrivalled grounds. Early application advisable. Entrance scholarships. Write to the Headmaster: K. G. B. Ketchum, B.A. M3

this business machine has a DUAL* personality...



The Magictape recorder and playback.

BUSINESS

Use Magictape for recording conferences—sales meetings—training salesmen—recording legal interviews and medical case histories. Magictape has over 1,000 uses.

PLEASURE

Magictape is portable. When its office work is done, take it home and record your favorite radio programmes. Music . . . drama . . . comedy . . . yours to enjoy forever. Tape can be edited or erased and used over indefinitely.

Magictape

. . . the "dual personality" leader in modern magnetic recording, acclaimed for its superlative tone quality, is as easy to operate as your radio. Simply flick a switch and Magictape makes a recording. Switch again and it plays back instantly . . . with a tone so true to life, you'll thrill to hear it.

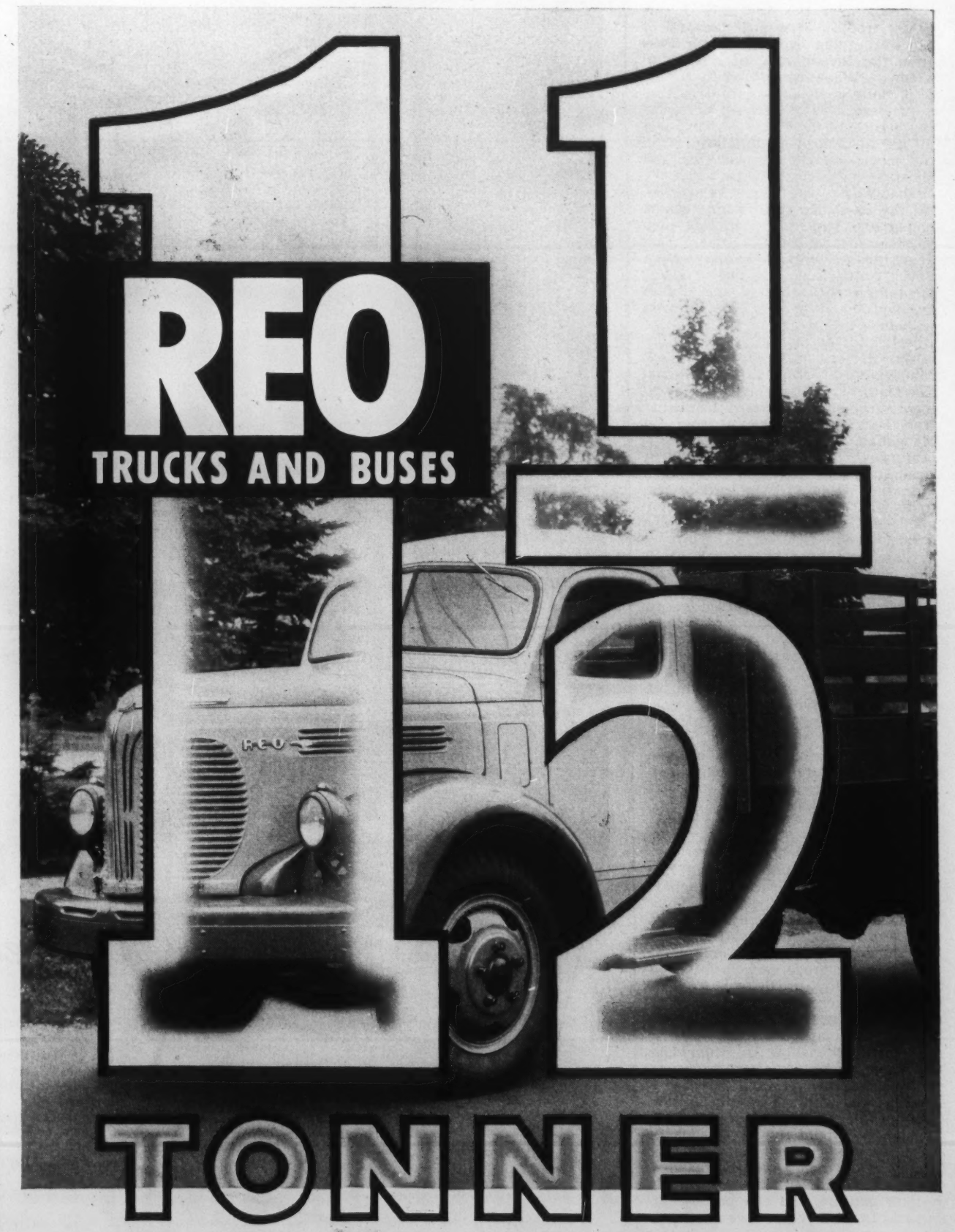
Magictape is fast becoming a "must" in pleasure loving homes and modern business. Its cost is negligible because of its multitude of uses.

Write or wire us for FREE illustrated folder and the name of local representative.

Magictape - Can. and U.S. trademark reg'd.

UTAH

UTAH ELECTRONICS (CANADA) LTD.
300 CHAMBLY RD., MONTREAL 23, QUEBEC
Manufacturers of Magictape and Arrowtape Recorders.



You owe it to yourself to check the new Reo 1½ Tonner before you buy any truck. It has all the regular Reo features—exclusive "More-Load" design; Gold Crown engine; rugged basic construction, at a very low cost. Check with your nearest Reo representative for complete specifications. REO MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA LTD., Leaside, Toronto.

492

REO . . . BUILT, SOLD AND SERVICED IN CANADA

Past Has Schooled Russians To Accept Communist Rule

By R. BROOMAN-WHITE

Since the 13th century the Russian people have lived in subjection, first to Tartar invaders and later to the Czars. Less than a century ago 40,000,000 of them still lived as slaves, bought and sold in the market place and often separated from their families. Subjection to today's Communist leaders therefore comes naturally to them, says this well-known English foreign correspondent.

A people with such a history can scarcely be expected to react to a situation as would the western democracies.

WHO are these Russians? Are they, as the Communists would have us believe, so similar to ourselves that the Soviet system could just as well be adapted to fit any Western nation? Or are they an Asiatic race, with a character utterly alien to our own?

I remember the first time I saw Soviet troops. It was at the end of the war, going over the Futta Pass from the British zone of Austria to Vienna. We were driving in a jeep past columns of tanks, past lorry convoys, past broken German units being herded to the P.O.W. camps, past all the turmoil of modern armies on the move — clattering vehicles and shouting men.

That was to the west of the Pass. To the east, the road wound down, empty and very quiet, through pine woods into the Russian zone. Suddenly, around a bend we overtook a Soviet convoy. A long line of carts, piled high with fodder, and drawn by ill-groomed horses. They moved without a sound, except the creak of wheels and the thud of hooves.

The drivers, fur capped, sallow complexioned, with flattish, impassive features, kept silence. We never learned their unit. Perhaps they came from Turkestan, or perhaps from the Mongolian borders — from their appearance, they could have driven straight out of the pages of Tolstoi's *War and Peace*. I wondered at the time what was going on in their minds as our jeep rattled past. I am wondering still.

These are the people of the U.S.S.R., peasants, inhabitants of an area stretching from the Arctic Ocean to Persia, from the Polish frontier to China. A country where pine forests run unbroken for hundreds of miles, and open grasslands for thousands. Where spring brings weeks of almost impassable mud; winter, months of almost impassable snow, and a cold that kills. Where the people till the soil, and know that a crop failure means famine. Where men become resigned and fatalistic through suffering, and the consciousness that death is never very far away.

History Forms Character

It is these surroundings, and history, which have formed the character of the Russian people. They matter far more than any questions of race or origin, which, as Dr. Goebbels showed, can be good propaganda, but really prove very little. The Soviet Academy of Sciences calculates that there are 169 different racial groups in their country. About three-quarters are white or whitish; the remainder yellow or yellowish. But when we have said that, we are not much further forward.

What we want to know is how these people think. In similar circumstances, would they react as we do? The answer is that quite obviously they would not. And the reasons are to be found both in the nature of their country and the pattern of its past. In neither have we anything in common.

Hundreds of years ago, the ancient Russian kingdoms of Novgorod and Kiev had close links with Sweden and the West. Then, in the 13th century, came the Tartar invasions. The hordes of wild horsemen on shaggy little ponies surged like waves on the sea across the vast plains from Asia, engulfing all before them. The old free Russian civilization went under. It has never reappeared.

During the centuries when our western world was in the making, when Magna Carta was being signed, and great movements like the Renaissance and the Reformation were stirring men's souls, the Russians lived in subjugation to these barbaric tribesmen. They were as isolated as the Japanese on their islands, or the Chinese behind their Great Wall.

Even when the Tartar empire finally crumbled away, it left the Russians all too accustomed to autocratic rule and to the acceptance of tyranny as their daily lot. Subjection to Genghis Khan and his successors gave way to subjection to the Czars; that in turn, has given way to subjection to the Commissars. New despots replace the old, but despotism remains.

Some of the Czars were more liberal than others. Under Peter the Great, attempts were made to introduce some of the science and methods of the West. But these things never touched or influenced more than a fraction of the population. Less than a century ago, forty million Russians still lived as slaves, to be bought or sold, separated from their wives and children in the market place, or flogged at their masters' whim.

Throughout the ages, there have been sporadic revolts when some particular oppression became intolerable, or famine drove the people to desperation. But in the main they accepted their fate with oriental stoicism, as they accept it today.

It is easy to see why these people do not understand what we are talking about when we speak of democracy, tolerance or freedom. Why should they? They have never tasted these things. The words mean little more to them than Indian yogi means to us, a strange cult of an alien people studied with interest by a few intellectuals and cosmopolitans, but a closed book to the majority.

In 1905, the novelist Conrad wrote in an essay on Czarist Russia:

"This despotism has neither a European nor an Oriental parentage; more, it seems to have no root either in the institutions or the follies of this earth. What strikes one with a sort of awe is just this something inhuman in its character.

"It is like a visitation, like a curse from Heaven falling in the darkness of ages upon the immense plains of forest and steppe lying dumbly on the confines of two continents; a true desert harboring no spirit either of the East or of the West."

Perhaps that was true when it was written. It is certainly true now. The unfortunate peasantry of Russia has been well schooled to accept the edicts of Stalin.

It's a Thrilling Experience...

HERE'S WHY IT'S FASTER

Weighing only three pounds, instead of five or six, the G-E Featherweight takes less effort to start and stop at the end of each stroke. As a result, you move it back and forth faster. This faster movement of an extra large soleplate enables you to cover nearly twice as much ironing surface in a minute.

Perfect balance and light weight plus a comfortable, cool handle make it possible to keep up this high speed . . . to save 15 minutes or more out of every ironing hour.

When you use the

GENERAL ELECTRIC

***Featherweight* automatic iron**

IRONING with the new G-E Featherweight is truly a thrilling experience. Compared with most other irons in use today it will cut your ironing time by as much as a third. Because of its light weight and perfectly balanced extra cool handle, you'll finish feeling almost as fresh as when you started.

The many outstanding features of this lighter, more efficient iron make it a joy to use. Once you have tried the G-E Featherweight you'll never be satisfied with any other iron. Price $12.50.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO LTD

Head Office: Toronto — Sales Offices from Coast to Coast

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Is A Revolution In Education Required To Save The West?

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE widespread conviction that the great and long-enduring civilization of "the West," the civilization based on Jerusalem, Athens and Rome, is at a turning of the ways and may find itself irrevocably started on the road to its doom is producing a great deal of critical analysis of the philosophical ideas on which that civilization is based—or which have come to predominate in it in the last half-century.

In a little volume called "Last Chance" and edited by Clara Urquhart (Saunders, $3.25) eleven questions on "our destiny" are answered by twenty-six leaders of thought from fourteen nations. Nearly all of the twenty-six are men well on in years and possessing established reputations. One of the questions relates to the differing levels of population in relation to natural resources as between one country and another. It is somewhat staggering to find not a single contributor asking for a more even distribution of population to be effected gradually through freer migration laws. Some of them deny that overpopulation exists; Max Picard denies that it exists in China, where malnutrition is always a common cause of death; most of them urge the teachings of birth control in "backward" (which means overpopulated) countries. The book does not make for cheerfulness, and lack of system in the treatment of the whole vast problem by any single writer lessens its value.

Herbert Read is far from elderly, and his "Education for Peace," which is designed to deal with exactly the same problems, is far from unsystematic. It is a very profound and disturbing piece of thinking. If Mr. Read were to seek to enter Canada with a view to delivering the first chapter as a public lecture, he might well be barred by the officials, and if he were not there would certainly be a lot of people who would say that he should have been. For his thesis is that the young must revolt against national authority. "By effectively withholding themselves from military service, the younger generation could bring the whole crazy structure, the *obsolete* structure of armed force, to ruins. That should be the first operation in any constructive campaign of resistance."

"A Military Conspiracy"

If young Englishmen (to whom Mr. Read is addressing himself) agree to be drafted into the armies which are to offer "effective resistance" to Russia they will be engaging in "a military conspiracy which can end only in the obliteration of their island home." And this is equally true for young Americans and young Russians, since it is not defeat but conflict itself that will obliterate the participants in the next war. This is obviously a revival, and on much stronger ground, of the non-violence doctrine of the between-wars period. "Only by refusing to offer effective resistance to evil can we escape evil."

It is difficult to tell just when Mr. Read wants his young people to start their revolt. It has no chance of succeeding, he suggests, until there has been a radical change in the nature of education. Most of his book deals with that change. It involves among other things the rescue of education from the control of the state, and its alteration from being an affair of the intellect to being an affair of morals, of the character.

The discussion of true education is more interesting than this speculation on loyalty. Mr. Read deplores the separation of intellectual education from moral education which has occurred since the Renaissance, not because he wants to leave education under the church (for he maintains that the association of morals with religion is accidental), but because he holds that all education should be fundamentally moral, and should consist in the formation of good (which with him means harmonious) habits and activities. The church in most of the Western world has lost its educational function, and education has lost its moral aspect because no other authority has taken it up. Moral education "in all but a few isolated communities" (he may have had Quebec in mind) has disappeared from modern civilization. He agrees with Chisholm in disliking the morality which consists in a series of codes, and goes back to Plato, via Herbart, for his fundamental concept, which is the creation of "integrated personalities, human beings capable of good living." His whole thesis is highly suggestive and interesting.

A good appendix to it is provided by the fifth series of "Lectures on Living" under the auspices of McGill University and the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, a copy of which can be obtained in mimeograph form from the university. This series is devoted to "Social Tensions," meaning chiefly the hostilities felt by groups of human beings towards other groups, and these are dealt with by six highly competent lecturers headed by Everett Hughes, who has done such fine work on French-English relations in Quebec. The lecturers do not go quite so far as Mr. Read, but they go far enough if one reads them with a little imagination.

"If," says Professor Hadley Cantril of Princeton, "we are to avoid the kind of aggression that leads to armed conflict, we must among other things so plan and arrange the use of modern productive power and resources that there will be maximum social justice." He is not speaking for himself alone; he is quoting from an agreed statement signed by eight of the world's most eminent sociologists, of which three were Americans, one British, and the rest various. But it is impossible to conceive of a socially just use of the world's resources being put in operation while countries like Canada and Australia, with quite a substantial share of those resources, have 5.74 persons (the Territories not included) and 2.43 persons per square mile respectively and India has 245.97 and Japan 495.72. Without suggesting that Canada and Australia ought to admit unlimited numbers of Japanese and Indians, we may at least suggest that Canada cannot expect to be loved by Japan and India while she admits none at all. Advice to practice birth control is entirely irrelevant; birth control is an expensive luxury; we can practice it because we are rich, and we are rich because there are very few of us on a continent of vast resources; but peoples who are constantly on the verge of starvation will not spend on Malthusian appliances what they might spend on food.

60 YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

1889 1949

The blacksmith of 1889 forged a great variety of articles with hammer and anvil and the strength of his brawny arm. Today a giant forging hammer rains 50-ton blows on the anvil. A hammer made of ordinary metals could not stand the strain or vibration. So Nickel Steel and Nickel Cast Iron are used to provide extra strength and durability.

Nickel Brings Dollars to Canada

Since more than ninety per cent of the Nickel produced in Canada is sold to the United States and other countries, it brings a constant flow of dollars back to Canada. In fact, Canada's Nickel industry is one of our chief sources of U.S. dollars so essential at the present time to maintain our foreign trade and make available products not produced in this country.

These dollars help pay the wages of the 14,000 Nickel employees, and help provide the dollars which make it possible to pay millions in freight to Canadian railways, to buy timber, steel, coal, machinery and supplies amounting to many millions each year. These millions, flowing into all industries through the length and breadth of Canada, help create jobs for Canadians.

INCO TRADE MARK

CANADIAN NICKEL

FIRST PRODUCED IN CANADA IN 1889

"The Romance of Nickel" a 68-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

Past Has Schooled Russians To Accept Communist Rule

By R. BROOMAN-WHITE

Since the 13th century the Russian people have lived in subjection, first to Tartar invaders and later to the Czars. Less than a century ago 40,000,000 of them still lived as slaves, bought and sold in the market place and often separated from their families. Subjection to today's Communist leaders therefore comes naturally to them, says this well-known English foreign correspondent.

A people with such a history can scarcely be expected to react to a situation as would the western democracies.

WHO are these Russians? Are they, as the Communists would have us believe, so similar to ourselves that the Soviet system could just as well be adapted to fit any Western nation? Or are they an Asiatic race, with a character utterly alien to our own?

I remember the first time I saw Soviet troops. It was at the end of the war, going over the Futta Pass from the British zone of Austria to Vienna. We were driving in a jeep past columns of tanks, past lorry convoys, past broken German units being herded to the P.O.W. camps, past all the turmoil of modern armies on the move — clattering vehicles and shouting men.

That was to the west of the Pass. To the east, the road wound down, empty and very quiet, through pine woods into the Russian zone. Suddenly, around a bend we overtook a Soviet convoy. A long line of carts, piled high with fodder, and drawn by ill-groomed horses. They moved without a sound, except the creak of wheels and the thud of hooves.

The drivers, fur capped, sallow complexioned, with flattish, impassive features, kept silence. We never learned their unit. Perhaps they came from Turkestan, or perhaps from the Mongolian borders — from their appearance, they could have driven straight out of the pages of Tolstoi's *War and Peace*. I wondered at the time what was going on in their minds as our jeep rattled past. I am wondering still.

These are the people of the U.S.S.R., peasants, inhabitants of an area stretching from the Arctic Ocean to Persia, from the Polish frontier to China. A country where pine forests run unbroken for hundreds of miles, and open grasslands for thousands. Where spring brings weeks of almost impassable mud; winter, months of almost impassable snow, and a cold that kills. Where the people till the soil, and know that a crop failure means famine. Where men become resigned and fatalistic through suffering, and the consciousness that death is never very far away.

History Forms Character

It is these surroundings, and history, which have formed the character of the Russian people. They matter far more than any questions of race or origin, which, as Dr. Goebbels showed, can be good propaganda, but really prove very little. The Soviet Academy of Sciences calculates that there are 169 different racial groups in their country. About three-quarters are white or whitish; the remainder yellow or yellowish. But when we have said that, we are not much further forward.

What we want to know is how these people think. In similar circumstances, would they react as we do? The answer is that quite obviously they would not. And the reasons are to be found both in the nature of their country and the pattern of its past. In neither have we anything in common.

Hundreds of years ago, the ancient Russian kingdoms of Novgorod and Kiev had close links with Sweden and the West. Then, in the 13th century, came the Tartar invasions. The hordes of wild horsemen on shaggy little ponies surged like waves on the sea across the vast plains from Asia, engulfing all before them. The old free Russian civilization went under. It has never reappeared.

During the centuries when our western world was in the making, when Magna Carta was being signed, and great movements like the Renaissance and the Reformation were stirring men's souls, the Russians lived in subjugation to these barbaric tribesmen. They were as isolated as the Japanese on their islands, or the Chinese behind their Great Wall.

Even when the Tartar empire finally crumbled away, it left the Russians all too accustomed to autocratic rule and to the acceptance of tyranny as their daily lot. Subjection to Genghis Khan and his successors gave way to subjection to the Czars; that in turn, has given way to subjection to the Commissars. New despots replace the old, but despotism remains.

Some of the Czars were more liberal than others. Under Peter the Great, attempts were made to introduce some of the science and methods of the West. But these things never touched or influenced more than a fraction of the population. Less than a century ago, forty million Russians still lived as slaves, to be bought or sold, separated from their wives and children in the market place, or flogged at their masters' whim.

Throughout the ages, there have been sporadic revolts when some particular oppression became intolerable, or famine drove the people to desperation. But in the main they accepted their fate with oriental stoicism, as they accept it today.

It is easy to see why these people do not understand what we are talking about when we speak of democracy, tolerance or freedom. Why should they? They have never tasted these things. The words mean little more to them than Indian yogi means to us, a strange cult of an alien people studied with interest by a few intellectuals and cosmopolitans, but a closed book to the majority.

In 1905, the novelist Conrad wrote in an essay on Czarist Russia:

"This despotism has neither a European nor an Oriental parentage; more, it seems to have no root either in the institutions or the follies of this earth. What strikes one with a sort of awe is just this something inhuman in its character.

"It is like a visitation, like a curse from Heaven falling in the darkness of ages upon the immense plains of forest and steppe lying dumbly on the confines of two continents; a true desert harboring no spirit either of the East or of the West."

Perhaps that was true when it was written. It is certainly true now. The unfortunate peasantry of Russia has been well schooled to accept the edicts of Stalin.

It's a Thrilling Experience...

HERE'S WHY IT'S FASTER

Weighing only three pounds, instead of five or six, the G-E Featherweight takes less effort to start and stop at the end of each stroke. As a result, you move it back and forth faster. This faster movement of an extra large soleplate enables you to cover nearly twice as much ironing surface in a minute.

Perfect balance and light weight plus a comfortable, cool handle make it possible to keep up this high speed . . . to save 15 minutes or more out of every ironing hour.

When you use the

GENERAL ELECTRIC

***Featherweight* automatic iron**

IRONING with the new G-E Featherweight is truly a thrilling experience. Compared with most other irons in use today it will cut your ironing time by as much as a third. Because of its light weight and perfectly balanced extra cool handle, you'll finish feeling almost as fresh as when you started.

The many outstanding features of this lighter, more efficient iron make it a joy to use. Once you have tried the G-E Featherweight you'll never be satisfied with any other iron. Price $12.50.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO LTD

Head Office: Toronto — Sales Offices from Coast to Coast

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Is A Revolution In Education Required To Save The West?

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE widespread conviction that the great and long-enduring civilization of "the West," the civilization based on Jerusalem, Athens and Rome, is at a turning of the ways and may find itself irrevocably started on the road to its doom is producing a great deal of critical analysis of the philosophical ideas on which that civilization is based—or which have come to predominate in it in the last half-century.

In a little volume called "Last Chance" and edited by Clara Urquhart (Saunders, $3.25) eleven questions on "our destiny" are answered by twenty-six leaders of thought from fourteen nations. Nearly all of the twenty-six are men well on in years and possessing established reputations. One of the questions relates to the differing levels of population in relation to natural resources as between one country and another. It is somewhat staggering to find not a single contributor asking for a more even distribution of population to be effected gradually through freer migration laws. Some of them deny that overpopulation exists; Max Picard denies that it exists in China, where malnutrition is always a common cause of death; most of them urge the teachings of birth control in "backward" (which means overpopulated) countries. The book does not make for cheerfulness, and lack of system in the treatment of the whole vast problem by any single writer lessens its value.

Herbert Read is far from elderly, and his "Education for Peace," which is designed to deal with exactly the same problems, is far from unsystematic. It is a very profound and disturbing piece of thinking. If Mr. Read were to seek to enter Canada with a view to delivering the first chapter as a public lecture, he might well be barred by the officials, and if he were not there would certainly be a lot of people who would say that he should have been. For his thesis is that the young must revolt against national authority. "By effectively withholding themselves from military service, the younger generation could bring the whole crazy structure, the *obsolete* structure of armed force, to ruins. That should be the first operation in any constructive campaign of resistance."

"A Military Conspiracy"

If young Englishmen (to whom Mr. Read is addressing himself) agree to be drafted into the armies which are to offer "effective resistance" to Russia, they will be engaging in "a military conspiracy which can end only in the obliteration of their island home." And this is equally true for young Americans and young Russians, since it is not defeat but conflict itself that will obliterate the participants in the next war. This is obviously a revival, and on much stronger ground, of the non-violence doctrine of the between-wars period. "Only by refusing to offer effective resistance to evil can we escape evil."

It is difficult to tell just when Mr. Read wants his young people to start their revolt. It has no chance of succeeding, he suggests, until there has been a radical change in the nature of education. Most of his book deals with that change. It involves among other things the rescue of education from the control of the state, and its alteration from being an affair of the intellect to being an affair of morals, of the character.

The discussion of true education is more interesting than this speculation on loyalty. Mr. Read deplores the separation of intellectual education from moral education which has occurred since the Renaissance, not because he wants to leave education under the church (for he maintains that the association of morals with religion is accidental), but because he holds that all education should be fundamentally moral, and should consist in the formation of good (which with him means harmonious) habits and activities. The church in most of the Western world has lost its educational function, and education has lost its moral aspect because no other authority has taken it up. Moral education "in all but a few isolated communities" (he may have had Quebec in mind) has disappeared from modern civilization. He agrees with Chisholm in disliking the morality which consists in a series of codes, and goes back to Plato, via Herbart, for his fundamental concept, which is the creation of "integrated personalities, human beings capable of good living." His whole thesis is highly suggestive and interesting.

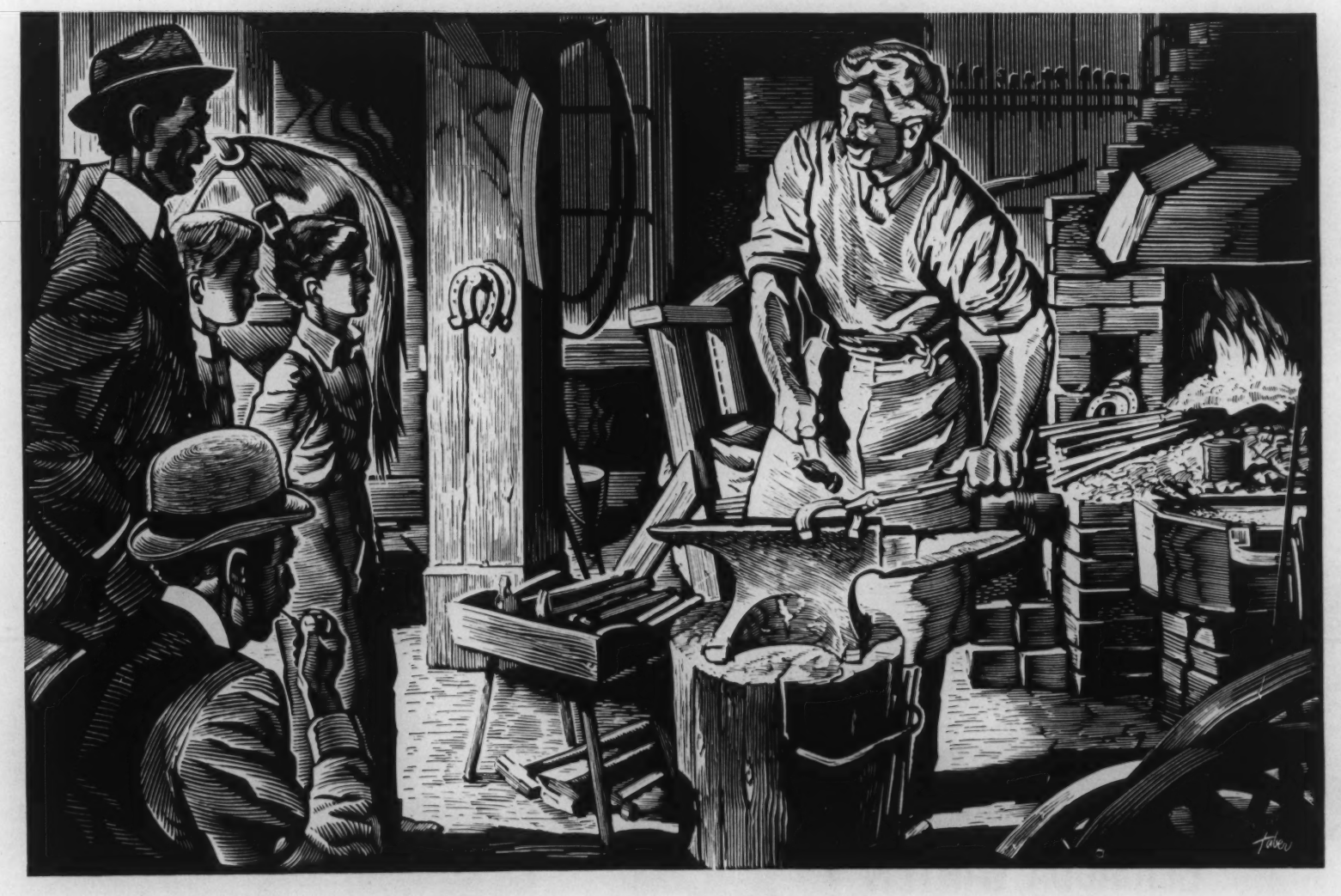
A good appendix to it is provided by the fifth series of "Lectures on Living" under the auspices of McGill University and the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, a copy of which can be obtained in mimeograph form from the university. This series is devoted to "Social Tensions," meaning chiefly the hostilities felt by groups of human beings towards other groups, and these are dealt with by six highly competent lecturers headed by Everett Hughes, who has done such fine work on French-English relations in Quebec. The lecturers do not go quite so far as Mr. Read, but they go far enough if one reads them with a little imagination.

"If," says Professor Hadley Cantril of Princeton, "we are to avoid the kind of aggression that leads to armed conflict, we must among other things so plan and arrange the use of modern productive power and resources that there will be maximum social justice." He is not speaking for himself alone; he is quoting from an agreed statement signed by eight of the world's most eminent sociologists, of which three were Americans, one British, and the rest various. But it is impossible to conceive of a socially just use of the world's resources being put in operation while countries like Canada and Australia, with quite a substantial share of those resources, have 5.74 persons (the Territories not included) and 2.43 persons per square mile respectively and India has 245.97 and Japan 495.72. Without suggesting that Canada and Australia ought to admit unlimited numbers of Japanese and Indians, we may at least suggest that Canada cannot expect to be loved by Japan and India while she admits none at all. Advice to practice birth control is entirely irrelevant; birth control is an expensive luxury; we can practice it because we are rich, and we are rich because there are very few of us on a continent of vast resources; but peoples who are constantly on the verge of starvation will not spend on Malthusian appliances what they might spend on food.

60 YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

1889 1949

The blacksmith of 1889 forged a great variety of articles with hammer and anvil and the strength of his brawny arm. Today a giant forging hammer rains 50-ton blows on the anvil. A hammer made of ordinary metals could not stand the strain or vibration. So Nickel Steel and Nickel Cast Iron are used to provide extra strength and durability.



Nickel Brings Dollars to Canada

Since more than ninety per cent of the Nickel produced in Canada is sold to the United States and other countries, it brings a constant flow of dollars back to Canada. In fact, Canada's Nickel industry is one of our chief sources of U.S. dollars so essential at the present time to maintain our foreign trade and make available products not produced in this country.

These dollars help pay the wages of the 14,000 Nickel employees, and help provide the dollars which make it possible to pay millions in freight to Canadian railways, to buy timber, steel, coal, machinery and supplies amounting to many millions each year. These millions, flowing into all industries through the length and breadth of Canada, help create jobs for Canadians.

INCO TRADE MARK

CANADIAN NICKEL

FIRST PRODUCED IN CANADA IN 1889

"The Romance of Nickel" a 60-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

THE WORLD TODAY

Approaching The Great Divide; What Soviet Counter-Move?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE coming month will mark one of the Great Divides of modern politics. The world is about to be split formally into two sharply opposed blocs, a development feared by many but coming to be welcomed by more as a recognition of the facts and a clearing of the decks for positive action by that part of the world which is ready to cooperate in freedom.

The One World dream of Wendell Willkie has proven unrealizable in this generation, and the Great Design of Franklin Roosevelt, which assumed that Soviet Russia was ready to cooperate with the West, has broken on the rock of Marxist dogma of "inevitable" warfare between the classes in every state and between Communist states and the free world.

It is the Soviets who have forced this division, in spite of every concession to their demands for security, in spite of Lend-Lease, U.N.R.R.A. and the offer of the Marshall Plan, in spite of the plan for a United Nations Security Force covered by their veto and the offer to yield the atomic bomb to an effective control and inspection system. Yet our side appears to face the event with greater equanimity than they do.

We Take the Initiative

They created the situation in which no unified action was possible to restore world stability or create world security. But we have taken the political initiative in recognizing this situation and organizing those who are ready to cooperate. They, for their part, seem to be in some confusion as they hastily prepare to set up a counter-bloc which, in the failure of their hopes and schemes to win Germany, Austria, France and Italy as well as Eastern Europe in the period of post-war confusion, must obviously be a much weaker grouping.

It would scarcely be surprising if the Soviet leaders have been confounded by the readiness with which the Western world is pulling together in the North Atlantic Pact and the ten-nation Council of Europe.

According to their dogma, we should by now be floundering in the greatest depression in history, the European nations should fear to place themselves in the grip of American "imperialism," the British should resent the Americans taking over the position of world leadership, democratic leadership should be too feeble to take such decisive steps, and the Communists and fellow-travellers in the Western world should have been able to rouse the "working-masses" to resist the "war-mongers" and defend the "Workers' Fatherland."

It has even been surprising to one who has urged a United Europe since early in the war and a North Atlantic grouping since before the San Francisco Conference, how readily these plans have gone forward during the past year. But then, when all due credit has been given to American leadership in living up to its new world position and to Churchill, Bevin, Spaak, Ramadier and other Europeans who have pressed for the unity of the remaining free part of that continent, there is still a tribute to pay to Soviet policy and particularly to the unlovable personality of V. M. Molotov for pressing them into it.

It is regrettable that such a heavy price had to be paid, in the loss of freedom of all the peoples who have passed under the Soviet knout, for the experience which has led the Western nations to give up for the present the dream of a universal organization and unite those who are ready to unite.

Some say, as did the apologists for Munich, that it is necessary to prove to our people that every effort to appease an aggressor has been made and to no avail, before they can be brought to stand together in defiance of him and in risk of war.

That depends, I believe, on whether the democratic leaders themselves actually believe that appeasement will work, as Chamberlain did and Roosevelt appeared to from his own account of his policy at Teheran and leading up to Yalta; or whether like Byrnes in his second phase or Marshall throughout his secretaryship, they are trying to show their people that appeasement won't work.

Surprising Agreement

At any rate our people have understood the situation this time while there is still time to do something about it, and not, as in 1939, when it was too late. To one who has lived through all these events intensely, the lack of argument among the Western nations over the wisdom of the Atlantic Pact, and the general assumption that its terms can be presented to them in full for the first time this week and the document signed in a fortnight, is a source of mild and pleasing amazement.

This evidence that people can learn by experience to control the great political forces which have threatened to produce world chaos, coupled with evidence that they can learn to control the powerful economic tides sweeping the modern world, is a strong counter to fatalistic acceptance that our industrial society has become a Frankenstein which neither moral force nor intelligence can much longer hold in check.

True, we have not yet leashed the terrifying force of the atomic bomb. We continue to live and act under a time limit of perhaps five years, when a group of men vowed to extinguish freedom may possess this awesome weapon and brandish it at us.

It is my feeling that in negotiating the Atlantic Pact we have not merely been trying to erect another old-fashioned military alliance but to show that some of the members of the United Nations are determined to work effectively together to achieve its avowed aims of providing security and stability. Ours is not a group formed for the gain of its members or to prepare an attack on other nations. It is essentially a nucleus for a world security organization, an effort, as Mr. Bevin put it in Paris, "to agree with whom we can agree, work with those whom we can work with, understand and trust those who are willing to enter into trust and understanding with us."

WILL SOVIETS QUIT U.N.?

Expected to Counter Our Pact By Dressing Up Own Bloc

THERE is a growing feeling that the Soviets will attempt to meet the signing of the Atlantic Pact by dressing up their own East European bloc with new trappings. Here the notion put forward in this commentary last week that Molotov might be made political head and Mikoyan the economic head of such a set-up looks more and more plausible, while there are some indications that the Soviets might be preparing to withdraw from the United Nations.

They left the World Health Organi-

ARE YOU AN EXECUTOR?

Do you find the responsibilities arduous, dealing with beneficiaries difficult, watching investments a strain and keeping all necessary accounting records burdensome?

As your agent, our experienced organization can relieve you of some or all of these duties and keep you and others interested fully informed.

Our fee is moderate. We cordially invite your inquiries at any of our offices.

Executor and Trustee since 1897

Crown Trust Company

302 Bay St., Toronto

Montreal Brantford London Windsor Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

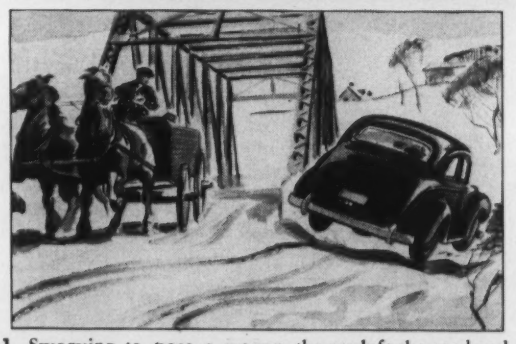
MAKES GALLANT RESCUE AFTER CAR JUMPS ROAD

WINS DOW AWARD

LOUIS GEORGES MORIN
of St. Remi du Lac-aux-Sables
is hero in tragic Portneuf County accident

MISSING the entrance to a bridge, the car with its 5 occupants turned over and fell into the Ste. Anne River. After getting out and reaching shore, Morin dove back into the icy waters to rescue a friend being carried away by the current. Although exhausted, Morin again braved the river in a futile attempt to free another man trapped in the submerged car.

Louis Morin's courage and unselfishness has earned him The Dow Award for bravery.



1. Swerving to pass a wagon, the car left the road and hurtled 15 feet into the Ste. Anne River. Morin somehow managed to free himself and swim ashore.

2. Hearing cries for help, he saw one of his comrades floundering in the current... and immediately swam 50 feet out and brought the drowning man to safety.

3. The gallant Morin then dove in once more — this time in an effort to free his friend trapped in the car. In spite of his speed, Morin was too late to save the man's life.

THE Dow AWARD

NBL

NATIONAL BREWERIES LIMITED

THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

DOW BREWERY - MONTREAL

BA-28A

Enjoy a Sun-and-Fun BERMUDA WINTER at the Finest Resorts!

You golfers will revel in the scenic, championship 18-hole course at magnificent Belmont Manor! And for everyone's pleasure, this famous hotel and its sister resorts offer a host of wonderful facilities. Superb accommodation, service and finest Bermuda cuisine, dancing, cycling, tennis, sailing, ocean bathing, etc. No currency restrictions in this Sterling area.

Theodore Titze, General Manager

BELMONT MANOR & GOLF CLUB

INVERURIE AND COTTAGES

RAVELLO GARDENS

THE REEFS BEACH CLUB

11-149-1

See your Travel Agent, call or write

BERMUDA HOTELS INCORPORATED
William P. Wolfe Organization, Representatives,
47 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., Plaza 3422

zation, the only one of the U. N.'s specialized agencies which they have ever joined, last week. From Mexico City there is a suggestion that they may pull out of the world telecommunications organization currently meeting there.

Their new trade treaty with Poland specifies values in rubles for the first time. And one of the reasons given for the lowering of Soviet domestic prices, that it "would help strengthen the ruble in relation to other currencies," might indicate that the Russian unit was to be built up as a competing international currency.

•

STILL A GERMAN PROBLEM

Western Foreign Ministers Soon to Review Policy

ANOTHER big event shaping up is a review of Western policy towards Germany, in connection with the imminent launching of a West German state. There have been reports that the British, French and American foreign secretaries may take advantage of their meeting early in April for the signing of the Atlantic Pact, to discuss the German question.

What is to be the basic Western policy towards a Germany which is fast reviving (production now being more than 80 per cent of the 1936 level and exports quadrupled in a year)? Can we depend on the democratic institutions of the new state? Can we keep the Germans from gaining leverage by playing off east against west, and west against east?

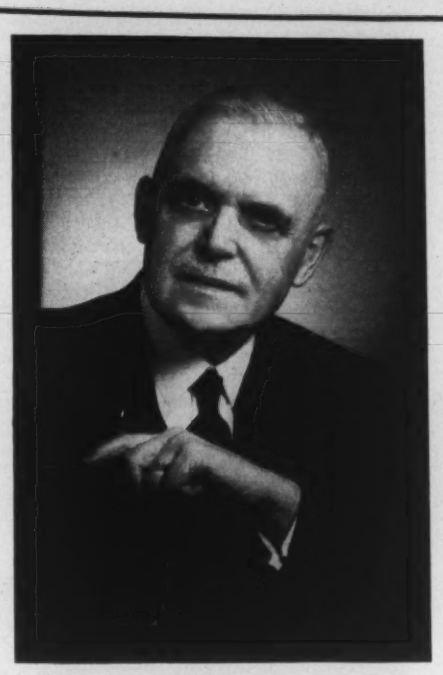
How long must the occupation go on, how can it be ended without allowing the West Germans to set up an army or a strong militarized police force to protect themselves from pressure from the communized Eastern Zone, and how safe would it be to permit any degree of re-militarization in Germany?

Potsdam Far Behind

To consider the German question is to realize how much it has been affected in the past four years by the clash with Soviet Russia. At the end of the war, though some pointed to the darkening shadow of Soviet imperialism, Germany was generally considered to be the greatest problem in the world.

The Potsdam Conference was almost wholly devoted to discussion of measures to weaken and control her evil power. One has to read the Potsdam headings to recapture the thoughts of those days: disarmament, demilitarization, reparations, de-nazification, decentralization, re-education and democratization. And a year later came the American offer of a forty-year treaty among the Big Four to prevent German rearmament.

Since then, with the victors split, the problem has changed completely. Germany, amputated in the east, partitioned and occupied, her cities smashed, her industry stagnant for years in the west and plundered in the east, is no longer a menace by herself. To us she can only be a menace under Russian control. Doubtless the Russians feel that she would



FIRST WESTERN statesman to propose the Atlantic Pact, in a speech to U. N. Assembly, September, 1947, Mr. St. Laurent has championed it in season and out.

be a menace to them under our control. Since neither side will remove its occupation forces the Germans are unable to re-unite their country and use leverage on east and west to improve their position, as they did after the first war.

Our main preoccupation in Germany is now to prevent the Communists from securing control of the whole country, by infiltration and a coup on the Czechoslovak model, or by Red Army conquest. To defeat the Communist appeal to misery we have aided West German recovery, instead of checking it. Now we have to decide how to keep that within safe bounds.

The chief measures we have taken so far have been to keep our occupation forces there and deny the Germans an army or state police. Meantime the long-term hope is still that the Germans can be reoriented to democratic ways. This, however, must shortly place us in a dilemma.

Democracy cannot grow under a military occupation, since it depends upon the citizen assuming responsibility. As long as there are occupation forces and the veto of a military governor, neither the German citizen nor his state and federal parliaments can feel that they have the ultimate responsibility for ruling the country. But dare we remove the occupation troops and allow the Germans to have their own protective forces and conduct their own foreign policy?

The Ruhr Statute, which provides for control of this great German industrial complex by an international board of British, French, American, Benelux and German delegates is one measure devised to this end.

Dictating a Constitution

The Germans are not happy about it, and some of their leaders have taken the stand that they could only be expected to accept such international control willingly if it were extended to cover the heavy industrial areas of Belgium, Luxembourg and Lorraine. Such a step would appear, in fact, to be in the best interests of the integration of Western Europe, and the day may come when it will be regretted that it was not taken at this time. But it is a great deal to ask of the French, Belgians and Luxembourgeois that they accept the same measure to be imposed on the defeated Germans.

Another measure which is supposed to check the resurgence of a strong Germany is the federal constitution greatly limiting the power at the centre, which is insisted on particularly by the French. Such decentralization, if it were not carried to unworkable limits, would probably be in the best interests of the Germans, who showed their better qualities when divided among many weak states and, their worst when united in one strong one.

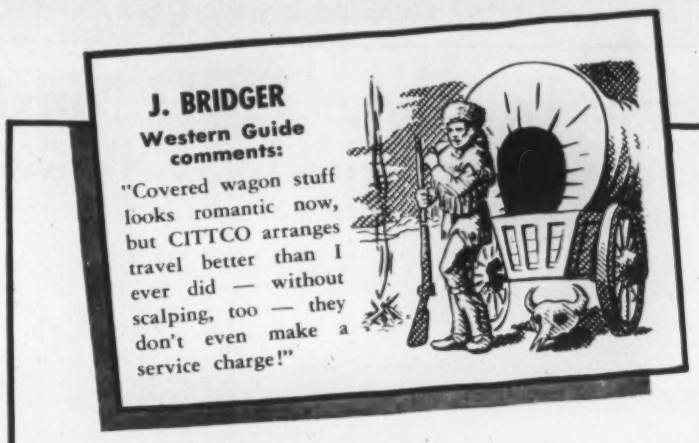
But the hope placed upon decentralization has always appeared to be a flimsy one. For if the present constitutional convention at Bonn can be compelled to draw up a constitution providing for a weak central government, what is to prevent the Germans from altering this when they are free to do so—not necessarily all at once, but one article at a time?

There is, however, this important factor bearing on the federal problem: the Bavarians in particular, and the conservative Christian Democratic Party in general, favor strong powers for the states and oppose the desire of the Social Democrats for a strong central regime which would make it easier to carry out nationalization projects and a social welfare program.

The more one ponders the matter the more it seems that the only sure solution of the German question, best for the Germans and for their neighbors, is firm integration into Western Europe. The problems then become, how quickly can such integration be pushed in face of the bitter enmity left by two wars of German aggression? How big a Germany can be integrated into a Western Europe of many small or weakened members? Can the West Germans turn their minds for long enough from their preoccupation with the re-uniting of the Reich to carry through such an integration with the West? And the the decisive question: do enough Germans sincerely desire such a policy?

Not having been in Germany myself for two and a half years, I cannot answer the last one from personal investigation. But an outstanding foreign affairs commentator, Anne O'Hare McCormick of the New York *Times*, wrote from Frankfort a few days ago that she found a stronger desire for European Union there than in any other country she had visited.

Fortunately this desire is not being rebuffed by the leaders of the United Europe Movement. Representatives of Western Germany were invited to their recent meeting in Brussels.


J. BRIDGER
Western Guide comments:
"Covered wagon stuff looks romantic now, but CITTCO arranges travel better than I ever did — without scalping, too — they don't even make a service charge!"

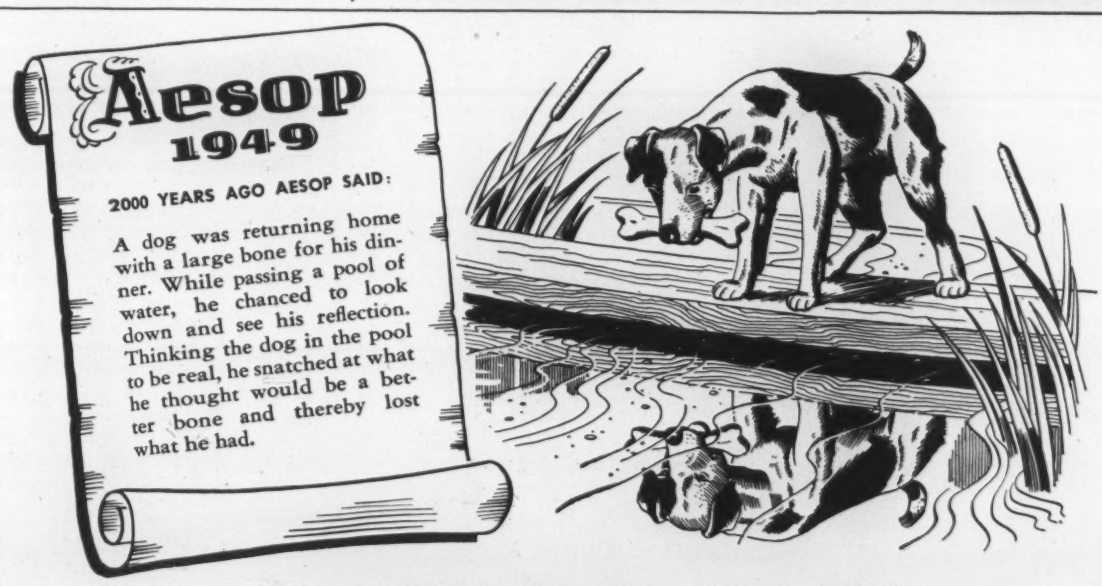
CITTCO—meaning Canadian International Travel and Tours Co. Ltd.—offers you courteous, experienced and personalized travel service. This includes world-wide Hotel advice and Reservations for Business or Pleasure trips anywhere. Tell us where you want to go—a business trip to England or a holiday by land, sea or air to the Sunshine Resort of your choice—we will plan every detail with you of how, and how much. *We make no Service Charge—but we do deliver Service.* We are agents for Air, Bus, Rail and Steamship Lines—we can book you to any part of the world—if we *can't* book you, *nobody* can, and we serve you with a smile. Just telephone ELgin 1323.

CANADIAN
INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL & TOURS
COMPANY LIMITED
64 WELLINGTON ST. W. TORONTO
TELEPHONE EL. 1323
CITTCO

IN *Bermuda* IT'S *Hilton Hospitality*

Hotel BERMUDIANA
HAMILTON
Luxurious setting. Beautiful swimming pool. New private ocean beach club with food and bar service. Gay social life. Dancing to name band. American Plan or new Bermuda Plan (room and breakfast).

Hotel ST. GEORGE
ST. GEORGE'S
Complete vacation resort, overlooking quaint 17th century town. Golf at door. Private bathing beach. All sports. Dancing. American Plan.
Consult your travel agent or Hilton Resort Hotels Office, The Plaza, 5th Avenue at 59th St., New York 19. Telephone: MUrray Hill 8-2240.


Aesop
1949
2000 YEARS AGO AESOP SAID:
A dog was returning home with a large bone for his dinner. While passing a pool of water, he chanced to look down and see his reflection. Thinking the dog in the pool to be real, he snatched at what he thought would be a better bone and thereby lost what he had.

GRASP AT THE *SHADOW* AND LOSE THE SUBSTANCE...

Over two thousand years ago, Aesop cautioned his countrymen against the folly of abandoning the known for the unknown. A simple story . . . told in simple words . . . yet its warning is as grave today as it was in Aesop's time.

There are those among us who prefer to grasp at shadows . . . despite the fact that our substance—the Canadian way of life—is a proven system offering much more of the better things in life.

Much more of the better things? Well, look around you. "Aid to this country . . . or that nation . . . or some cause or other" . . . are you not constantly being asked to support such movements? Does it not strike you that, if our economic system was as archaic or undesirable as these men would have us believe, then these various "aid" movements would be directed toward us and not from us?

Compare our standard of living with those countries held up to us as classic examples of the desirable state. Can a system that has created our present high standard of living . . . made it a reality, not a fanatic's dream . . . be entirely wrong?

Let us follow the advice of Woodrow Wilson and leave alone that which is being well done, administering only to that which is ill. Let us show an appreciation for the wisdom of our own forefathers, and perfect the system they founded and passed on to us as our heritage rather than consider, even for a moment, the untried theories of reactionaries.

The Union Insurance Society of Canton, a "Tariff" company firmly established more than 100 years ago, is old in experience, yet youthfully alert to the insurance needs of a growing and developing Canadian economy.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED
FIRE • MARINE EST 1835 GENERAL INSURANCE

Head Office For Canada: Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto • Colin E. Sword, *Manager for Canada*

COMPANIES OF THE "UNION OF CANTON" GROUP
BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED • THE BRITISH OAK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
• BEAVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Also under same management in Canada: THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

21-D

MANHATTAN PLAYGOER

Seeing Is Believing: Tricky Maxim When Viewing Broadway Shows

By NAT BENSON

New York.

NO FOOLING, friends, a playgoer sees so much comparative trash of a dramatic nature in the course of a Broadway season that he comes to *expect* that only about 25 per cent of all the shows which he sees will be worth beholding. Since Broadway is supposedly the true fountainhead of the drama at its best in all the arts of production—writing, directing, acting, music and costuming, stage designing,—a reviewer is frequently amazed at the amount of meretricious junk that many a sapient New York entrepreneur has deemed worthy of production.

In five years of steady playgoing I have seen on Broadway at least twenty shows not worth ten minutes' watching—and a few of these have run for most of a season. Ninety per cent of the genuine "turkeys" flap away within a fortnight, but a few endure by virtue of astute publicity build-ups, chicanery on the part of certain biased and none-too-critical "colyumnists", and sometimes a very evident salaciousness of their own.

If a reviewer never loses his astonishment at the over-prevalence and steady recurrence of non-dramatic extruviae on Broadway, the converse is also true. If a new play is great beyond question and its acting genuinely superlative, a reviewer's first instinct is to register unbelief. He rubs his eyes, shakes his other senses a bit, and comes up with the authentic Broadway query of "Can this be on the up-and-up? Is it a Fact or merely a Racket disguised as one?"

Not since we rubbed our wits with incredulity over the violent beauty and force of Tennessee Williams' "A Streetcar Named Desire" have we beheld a play as unbelievably good as Maxwell Anderson's magnificent "Anne of The Thousand Days", jewelled with those two splendid actors, one English and the other Irish, Rex Harrison and Joyce Redman.

It is a far cry from Anderson's sometimes tasteless violence as in "Truckline Cafe", over which he took such vigorous umbrage at the critics, who identified it as a slab of the true Cheddar. From this forthright and gifted playwright's printed and paid-for outburst at the critics as a "Jukes Family", it is obvious that this man of genius cannot distinguish his authentic great work from his practice swings at immortality. That is nothing — neither could Shakespeare, O'Neill, or even with all of his sharpness, can Bernard Shaw.

REX HARRISON will always be identified with his portrayal of Maxwell Anderson's indomitable Henry.

BAD OLD MAN WELL DONE

Rex Harrison, Joyce Redman In Anderson's "Anne"

IN HIS new "Anne", certainly the only real potential Pulitzer Prize Winner anywhere in sight, Maxwell Anderson is writing in his noblest historical vein, in the pay-lode strain of "Elizabeth The Queen", "Mary of Scotland", the finer parts of "Joan of Lorraine" and "Valley Forge". At his best he is definitely a great playwright. If there were ever some justifiable doubts on this score because of some bathos, over-emotionalism, and too-high pitch in many an eloquent poetic passage, his "Anne" should finally set all such doubts at rest. In this drama he attains his fullest stature at 60.

He has probed deeply, as deep as Robert Browning would have, into the heart and mind and motives of that tyrannous and sensuous despot Henry VIII. He has tried desperately and eloquently to plumb the dark and devious heart of that monstrous Machiavelli who was every inch a king and every inch a murderous libertine. Anderson has left us with a horrifying vision of the fruits of god-like power fiendishly misused.

And yet while one cannot and should not condone Henry's bestiality and cruelty, one feels inevitably in Maxwell Anderson's characterization and Rex Harrison's incomparable portrayal of the monstrous hedonist, there was in Henry genuine intelligence, no little quality of imagination and an extraordinary power to realize his own political stature in the Europe of his era—an era when Catholics and Protestants hunted one another in successive orgies of blood-letting.

Joyce Redman's Anne Boleyn of this play was unforgettable. Red-haired, sensuous, patrician and a veritable geyser of emotional fireworks, the Irish actress' Anne was so rich in meaning, depth and fire that only an actor as dominant as Rex Harrison could have vied with her. Brimming with the same ruthless fire as Henry VIII himself, this Anne Boleyn seemed irresistibly cruel and alluring enough to have upset any monarch's peace of mind and throne—particularly one whose most disturbing habit lay in interpreting his desires as those of his Creator.

Not oftener than once every five years is a playgoer fortunate enough to behold so great a play so superlatively acted. The creative performances of Maxwell Anderson, Rex Harrison and Joyce Redman are certainly their finest to date. We never imagined that Miss Redman was so commanding an actress—yet if Sir Laurence Olivier picked her to play Cordelia to his "Lear", that is the highest possible accolade. But in Anderson's Anne she has a much richer, much more passionate role than that of the gentle victim of Shakespeare's greatest tragedy. It is not too high praise to say that, measured by this performance, Miss Redman is now one of the half-dozen leading actresses of the English-speaking stage. She has as much fire as Vivien Leigh, more beauty and a finer voice. Only Helen Hayes and Judith Anderson are her equals on this side of the Atlantic.

The only other Henry VIII's we have seen were Lyn Harding's and Victor Jory's. Both were first class, but Shakespeare's role gives an actor no such scope and battle-axe to wield as does Maxwell Anderson's strutting and sulky trampler and analyst of the motives of men and women. Sumptuously costumed, virile and commanding, Rex Harrison all but underplays this giant role instead of bouncing its violence off the back rows of the balcony.

The supporting cast was handpicked: that gifted signior of the theatre, Percy Waram as Cardinal Wolsey, John Williams the dignified Norfolk, Viola Keats very appealing as Anne's Mother, and Wendell Phillips especially malevolent as Henry's cold-blooded legal scourge, Thomas Cromwell; a Harvard Scot, Russell Gaige put compelling force into a memorable bit as Sir Thomas More of "Utopia" fame, and Monica Lang made a beauteous Jane Seymour who provided plenty of reason for Henry's wayward fancies and abandonment of Anne.

Jo Mielziner's simple variable sets, plus the excellent lighting, Motley's dazzling costuming, everything con-

To me - *Craven 'A'* quality makes all the difference

After all, the outstanding quality of Craven 'A' cigarettes has made them world famous. Nothing, in fact, quite equals the cool, smooth satisfaction they give—the extra pleasure so instantly apparent whenever I light up a Craven 'A'.

Craven 'A' will not affect the throat

The largest-selling Cork Tipped Cigarette in the world!

CRAVEN PLAIN— without cork tips— same fine quality as Craven 'A'.

CARRERAS LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND—150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

40 TO 71% EXTRA STARTING POWER

For those quick, positive starts so much appreciated in cold weather.

19 TO 25% MORE RESERVE POWER

For those extra electrical accessories which frequently overtax standard sized batteries.

Plus

Exclusive Willard "Safety-Fill" Construction. Genuine hard rubber containers. Wood insulation for normal service or Willard Rubber Insulation for severe, high mileage service. For absolute mastery of all battery jobs . . . get your Master Duty Willard now . . . Sold and serviced by Willard Dealers everywhere.

Buy a MASTER duty Willard

FOR QUICK STARTS • LONG LIFE

WILLARD

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO, ONTARIO

TOP COMEDY on Broadway can be found in play "Love Life" with Nanette Fabray and Ray Middleton.

tributed toward making this new and significant play of Maxwell Anderson's the second finest play I have seen in six seasons of Broadway theatre.

There is one other thing of which it is made as well: Maxwell Anderson gives a major definition of it, one well worth recording. "I came into the theatre unexpectedly", he wrote "and I stayed in it because I had a certain amount of accidental success. But as seasons went by and my failures fell regularly as autumn leaves, I began to search among the theorists for a word of wisdom that might take *some* of the gamble out of playwriting." The result of this search was Mr. Anderson's conviction that *a play should be the story of what happens in the mind and heart of a man or woman, and why it happens.* And his finest play, "Anne of The Thousand Days" is his twenty-seventh play in twenty-five years of active playwriting. May he live to write many more!

"LIFE" HAS HAD ITS DAY

For Today Father's Bluster Is Socially Pointless

THE fundamental difference between a dramatic work of art and an ordinary successful play exists, I believe, before a line of either is written. An ordinary successful play, like "Life with Mother" by those inexhaustible play-smiths, Lindsay and Crouse, is created primarily to make money and influence people to mirthful reactions. We have seen most of the plays with which these exponents of dramaturgy have been connected. They missed their most glorious chance to say something potent and significant in "State of the Union", but they just didn't have it in them to say it, even though the play made them half-a-million or more and won a Pulitzer Prize.

I suspect that, even though he is a very shrewd operator, Russell Crouse, and Howard Lindsay, even though he's a very energetic actor, never suspected what an incredible gold mine the stories of the late Clarence Day about his fulminating sire would prove to be. The golden cataract begun by Day ran for seven nostalgia-provoking years. Howard (Father) Lindsay alone played the role of the bombastic and bellicose broker, C. Day, Senior, 1,635 times! His pretty and amiable wife Dorothy Stickney listened to Father's purposeless but stentorian shouts no less than 1,593 times from 1939 to 1944. "Life with Father" closed after a record run of 3,213 performances, "a record," quoting their press release "unlikely to be toppled soon."

Well, what of it? "Tobacco Road", one of the dirtiest plays ever to hit Broadway ran almost as long—and "Abie's Irish Rose", bedrock bilge as far as any ultimate worth went, was a near competitor. So what?

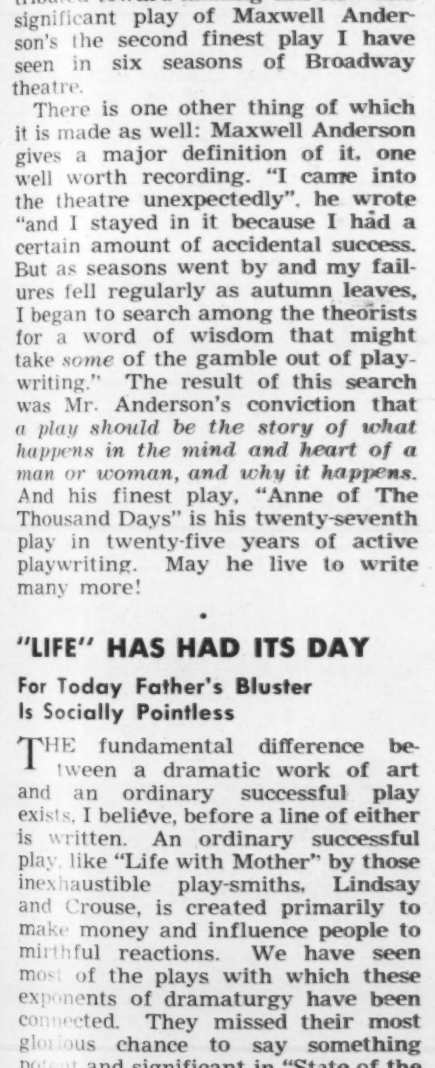
Emboldened by the indefinable thrill of seeing a really *great* play like "Anne of The Thousand Days" created by a really great playwright and enacted by superb artists, we dare ask Messrs. Lindsay and Crouse: What is the permanent value of all these statistics? Men of their talents, which are considerable, could and have done the same thing ten times over in Hollywood. Is it worth doing? Well, it must be so—or Olsen and Johnson would not keep on doing it. But, lest we be accused of murmuring "Sour Grapes," let us admit that such dramatic shenanigans undeniably do make a lot of big *potatoes*.

For ourselves, we found Father's bluster wearing pitiably thin in "Life with Mother". The old boy was telegraphing his best punches, even his Sunday punch, the once-cataclysmic "O Gahd!" saved for his moments of foulest frustration. We found the Old Boy, Day Sr., growing pretty tiresome on second meeting. Dorothy Stickney played his sweet, patient, long-suffering, but very cunning, always winning-out Vinnie with the same stereoed, cameo-like charm. Time and again she showed us all what a big blundering pointless Oaf her Clare was! All through the play he looked to have about as much chance against her as Truman was imagined to have against T. Dewey, but unlike Harry, Father never ricocheted back in righteous wrath.

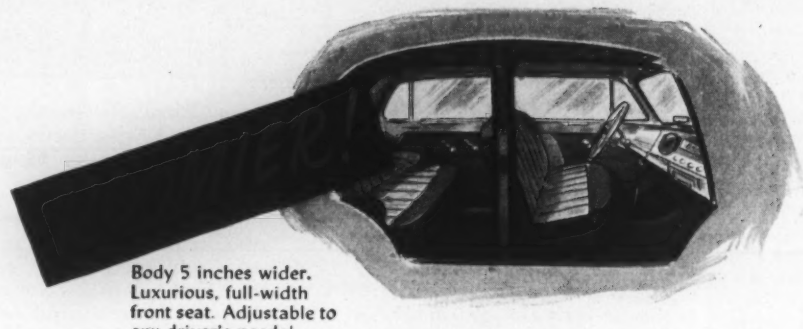
"Life with Mother" seemed socially pretty pointless with all the crying need and desperation there is afoot in the world today. Father, the Petty Despot in a plush-lined backwash of prosperous civilization of 50 odd years ago, seems very thin stuff against the rampaging evils of modern life, politics and society, against which the theatre could say so much of moment. The woes and peccadilloes, monetary and emotional, of the four well-mannered, well-scrubbed Day Boys, seemed to rate but a tinsel asterisk.

Critically speaking, we see Father as the Victorian Solid Man of his own milieu, being ceaselessly hectored and badgered by every member of his own household, which is as it should be. Thus smolder all stuffed shirts!

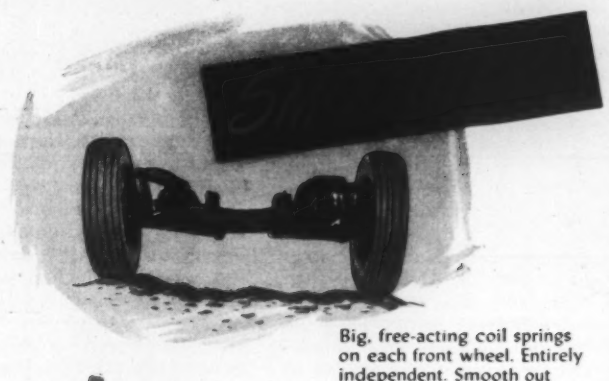
Granted that Dorothy Stickney has grown with the years into the saccharinely sweet role of Mother, she made such an eternal helpless monkey out of her proud bellowing blusterer of a husband that one yearned to see Groucho Marx opposite her—and just let her try to outwit that hidalgo from the Bronx! We'll bet Henry VIII, too, would have stopped her or chopped her!



FATHER (Howard Lindsay) fails to understand reasoning of Vinnie (Dorothy Stickney) in popular New York show, "Life With Mother".

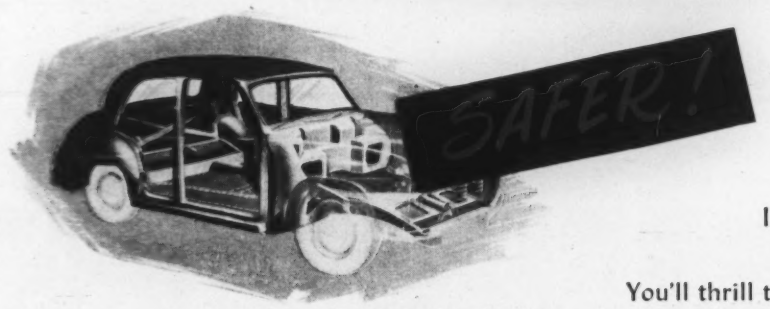


Body 5 inches wider. Luxurious, full-width front seat. Adjustable to *any* driver's needs!



Big, free-acting coil springs on each front wheel. Entirely independent. Smooth out roughest of roads.

... outstandingly modern in styling, too!



Heavy gauge steel body and chassis welded into ONE integral structure for maximum protection.

For flawless streamlining . . . tailored distinction . . . and luxurious big-car feeling . . . the 1949 HILLMAN MINX Magnificent is the most advanced car in its class!

You'll thrill to the superlative performance of this smoother, roomier and safer car—its fast, sparkling power on the highway—its unmatched manoeuverability in city traffic and parking—its amazing economies which include up to 35 miles to the gallon.

This new, modern-as-tomorrow HILLMAN is built with meticulous British craftsmanship to suit North American driving conditions—and bears a name of proved renown in 119 countries. See it . . . drive it . . . compare it . . . *now!*

Other features include:

World-proved "L" head engine, famous for performance and big fuel savings; Syno-chromatic finger-flick gearshift, with extra low gear for deep snow and mud; powerful Lockheed hydraulic brakes for positive stops; Opticurve windshield and rear window for 30% greater vision; Draftless ventilators front and back; Advance type air-conditioning

THE New HILLMAN MINX Magnificent

ROOTES MOTORS LIMITED
170 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario
and Montreal Airport
Dorval, Quebec

A ROOTES [illegible]

PARTS AND SERVICE AVAILABLE FROM COAST TO COAST IN CANADA AND [illegible] STATES

PORTS OF CALL

Blenheim Palace Is Breathtaking But Tea Is Very Important Too

By MARY QUAYLE INNIS

CHARABANCS file through the main street of Woodstock in Oxfordshire. Some have come from Birmingham or London, others from Oxford, and the regular hourly buses which pass through on their way to Chipping Norton and Ensore seem to pass much oftener than once an hour and all are crowded.

Groups of visitors, nearly all women, deploy from these buses up and down the cobbled streets, examine the church with its stubby square tower, the gravestones half buried in grass, exclaim over each winding lane which opens a view of gray stone walls and gray slates against a slope of green hillside.

They find out one of the many glove-makers for Woodstock has been famous for centuries for its hand-made gloves. Packets of cut-out gloves of yellow, brown and violet leather lie in the shop windows with fingers outspread like the petals of a complicated flower. In one shop the glove-maker is an old lady of seventy-six who was born and raised in Blenheim Palace and has made gloves all her life. She and her family begin with the untreated skin and tan the leather through all its processes themselves. They cannot produce enough gloves to enter the export trade and must depend on the purchases of summer visitors.

Nearly a dozen hotels and eating-places in so small a village testify not so much to the volume of the tourist trade as to the number of people who want their tea. Smart people go to eat at The Bear, which is adorned with hanging baskets of pink geraniums, and a grim painted wooden sign set up in the middle of the street, showing a bear-baiting in which a small dog is menacingly hugged by a very large bear.

But it is not only arrivers by charabanc who crowd the hotels for tea. The townspeople themselves gather for what is obviously an important social function. In one hotel lounge, two elderly ladies, knitting hard, sit close to the empty fireplace on a very warm day. Two old men join them, smoking and talking, and every few minutes the door opens to admit two or three younger women with bags overflowing with cabbages who sit down to rest and compare purchases. One woman whips out paper and pen and writes a letter, two others discuss the illness of a friend. Of fifteen or twenty people in the big, dark, low-ceiled room, a little below street level, with its two huge oval paintings of fishermen in oilskins, only four or five are tourists. Toward four o'clock tension grows; every head turns when the door opens but it is only Molly or old Mrs. Hobbs who is greeted with disappointed sighs,

"I thought it was the tea."

At ten minutes past four, when one man has gone out twice to look down the corridor, a large woman in a white smock bangs the door open and sidles in carrying an enormous iron tray. It is crowded with thick white cups, bread and butter with real strawberry jam and wedges of plain cake. As groups are served strictly in order of arrival, the silence of solid comfort settles and deepens.

Across the street from the shop of the tripe dresser stands the Marlborough Arms Hotel, said to be five hundred years old, which under its former name of the George Inne is mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "Woodstock." Its low, dark corridors are lit only by bottle glass windows deeply recessed in the eighteen-inch-thick walls and each room is up or down one or two steps. The windows look out on small, cobbled, stone-walled courtyards with at the back a tiny, walled garden where a magnificent climbing rose spreads a score of wide-open pink blossoms. Electric light is obviously a recent innovation, for a bulb swings from a cord in off-hand fashion, usually in an unexpected and inconvenient part of the room.

The lounge has hand-hewn, black ceiling beams against uneven yellow plaster. On the face of the stone fireplace with its thick stone slab of mantel hangs a bunch of huge keys on rusty chains. And in place of baronial logs, a coal burner glows primly, as in so many houses gas or electric heaters have replaced the coal or wood fire. Until almost six o'clock,

FAMOUS OCCASION when Princess Elizabeth in the uniform of Colonel of the Grenadier Guards attended a King's Birthday parade is commemorated in this statuette by British sculptress Doris Lindner.

SECRETARY—LIBRARIAN

Honor B. A. and Library School graduate with secretarial training and experience desires position of greater responsibility. Can handle correspondence without dictation. Excellent references. Box 220, SATURDAY NIGHT, Toronto.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
of
The Waterloo Trust and Savings Company
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
DECEMBER 31, 1948

ASSETS		
CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Office Premises, Waterloo, Kitchener and Preston, including Safe Deposit Vault, etc., and fixtures — Kitchener, Waterloo, Galt and Preston		$ 336,959.50
Other Real Estate		31,597.02
Loans on Securities, including $24,830.00 against Company's own stock		110,236.80
Dominion and Provincial Gov't. Bonds	1,163,360.83	
Dominion and Provincial Gov't Guaranteed Bonds	48,822.47	
Canadian Municipal Bonds	41,795.56	
Other Bonds and Stocks	222,280.33	1,476,259.19
Other Assets		66,387.69
Advance to Estates under Administration		22,451.60
Cash on hand and in Banks		195,525.92
		$2,239,417.72
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT		
Mortgages (Including Agreement for Sale $61,166.89 covering mortgaged properties sold)	8,612,466.12	
Interest accrued	84,053.66	8,696,519.78
Dominion and Provincial Gov't. Bonds	11,618,528.37	
Dominion and Provincial Gov't Gdt. Bonds	487,853.86	
Canadian Municipal Bonds	2,553,178.47	
Other Bonds and Debentures	267,364.88	14,926,925.58
Stocks		126,100.25
Demand Loans against Securities		143,641.05
Cash on hand and in Banks		1,103,881.58
		$24,997,068.24
ESTATES TRUSTS AND AGENCY ACCOUNT		
Mortgages		865,233.46
Bonds		4,267,676.76
Sundry Trust Investments		656,995.21
Cash on hand and in Banks		677,287.43
Inventory value of unrealized Estates Assets		6,585,998.45
		$13,053,191.31
		$40,289,677.27

LIABILITIES	
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Capital (Paid Up)	$ 1,500,000.00
General Reserve	525,000.00
Dividend declared (Paid Jan. 3, 1949)	41,250.00
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Government Taxes	55,550.74
Profit and Loss	117,616.98
	$ 2,239,417.72
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT	
General Guaranteed Investment Receipts	6,450,486.68
Trust Deposits	18,546,581.56
	$24,997,068.24
ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCY ACCOUNT	
Trust Funds for Investment	6,444,741.26
Advances from Company Funds	22,451.60
Inventory value of unrealized Estates	6,585,998.45
	$13,053,191.31
	$40,289,677.27

FORD S. KUMPF, President. P. V. WILSON, Managing Director.

DIRECTORS

President
FORD S. KUMPF
Waterloo

LOUIS L. LANG, Galt — HENRY KNELL, Kitchener
GEORGE A. DOBIE, Galt — SENATOR W. D. EULER, Kitchener — P. R. HILBORN, Preston
W. L. HILLIARD, M.D., Waterloo — W. H. SOMERVILLE, C.B.E., Waterloo
ALAN HOLMES, Galt — WM. HENDERSON, Sr., Waterloo — H. L. McCULLOCH, Galt
J. E. F. SEAGRAM, Waterloo — T. W. SEAGRAM, Waterloo
F. H. SCHNEIDER, Kitchener — H. C. KRUG, Kitchener

P. V. WILSON
Managing-Director

OFFICES

WATERLOO - KITCHENER - GALT PRESTON

The year was 1885 . . .

. . . above the crackling rifle fire of the Battle of Batoche in the Northwest Rebellion rose a make-shift red and white flag. It had been sewn together by Major-General (then Surgeon) G. Sterling Ryerson from factory cotton and pieces of red cloth "borrowed" from an ammunition cart. Under its protection wounded men were carried from the field. For the first time . . . the Red Cross flag had been flown in Canada!

Eleven years later the first "colonial" branch of the Red Cross in the British Empire was formed in Canada. The General Ryerson who had patched together the flag at Batoche was *elected* chairman of the executive. Even in their humanitarian efforts, the men of Canada *demanded* democratic procedure.

Today all over the world, the Red Cross is built on the recognized principles of democracy. Not only does the Red Cross deserve your support—it is a dramatic reminder that men of all races and beliefs can work together for the welfare of others—under all conditions—in war, in peace, in flood or famine, or personal distress.

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP BY

Gooderham & Worts
LIMITED
Distillers · Toronto
Established 1832

Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832
Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground.

when the bar opens, the lounge is deserted and no one stirs about the hotel except a girl with her hair tied in a kerchief who seems to do most of the work.

Turning left from the door of the Marlborough Arms, one passes a tea shop, a bicycle shop and the long, plain yellow façade of the Almshouses built by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, in 1723. Beyond them stand the tall, stone gate-posts of Blenheim Park and today the iron gates are open. It is a day on which tourists would not be expected for the wind is cold and carries sprinkles of rain; indeed no one is to be seen except a cyclist or two taking a short cut across the park.

When you see a place only once, the weather in which you see it becomes a permanent part of the memory, unblurred by recollections of other visits on days of sun as well as storm. A raw, rainy day does not suit the beautiful formal gardens for which Blenheim is famous but in some subtle way it suits the great park itself.

Cattle wander in the park, the rough grass is bright with daisies and buttercups. Beeches so enormous with such thick trunks and such spreading masses of leafage must have been planted at the first laying-out of the grounds in 1705. The grass, dim beneath them and richly green, stretches in gentle slopes as far in all directions as the eye can see. There are copper beeches setting off the surrounding green with their glossy darkness, and clumps of chestnut trees still in their bloom.

The lake is crossed at its narrowest point by a lovely curved span which with the poplars beside it, the beeches beyond, looks more the creation of Constable than of nature. White and yellow lilies star the water where ducks and a single swan float and willows drip along the margin like girls drying their hair.

If one strikes away from the gravelled roads, there is a sharp climb up a long green hill in wind-borne rain and flashes of sun as abrupt as the switching-on of an electric torch. The air is woven black and white, for a distance, with the black wings and white bodies of multitudes of swallows which sweep restlessly back and forth, over and under.

Now above the trees one sees glimpses of the tall, stone shaft erected by the vigorous Sarah to commemorate the death of the Duke. It stands in the center of a very wide avenue of beeches and is crowned by the figure of a Roman warrior and two Imperial eagles. Turning from it, one gasps with surprise for half a mile away the palace shows its wide, gold-colored front; the wide avenue passing over the bridge below binds palace and column in a dramatic unity. There is a lonely grandeur in the position of the column on its windy green hill, in the far-reaching park with its splendid trees and complete emptiness of human beings. A grandeur too in the spreading, dark-gold stone wings of the vast building, so recently vacated by troops that several army huts still stand in the central courtyard.

One begins, on the long walk back to the gates, in the cold, rain-filled wind, to wish for the reassurance of other human creatures. The little railway station is deserted—it is nearly always deserted, for its engine and single coach, scarcely longer, together, than a charabanc—rarely carry more than four or five persons. There is not even, at the moment, a charabanc in the street. It is a comfort to find the girl with the kerchief on her head just drawing the curtains in the lounge.

"It's too early to draw," she says, "but it looks so dull out. Your tea's ready."

• •

SUMMER HOLIDAYS

SPRING,
When a full May throws its opulence about
In Universal holiday.
In such a time
O, what will the lonely ones do!
When the passion in globed peonies—
Bread in gleaming plastic windows of a shop,
Before the eyes of poor starved men,
And a horribly serene sky of love
Mocks them with its lovely blue,
O, what will the lonely ones do,
Young girls without lovers, forsaken women, the bereaved,
When the riches of the season hang stone-heavy on their breast,
When the laughter of the lucky and the joy of the beloved are salt upon their open wounds?

Pity these and pray with them
That there be many cloudy days, rainy days, when Nature
Weeps their fate and washes away with tears the long-burning emptiness
And the stabbing knife-thrusts
Of these horrible, horrible holidays!

DIANA SKALA

IN THE ROYAL TRADITION. Princess Elizabeth has agreed to accept for Prince Charles a stamp album containing a collection of all issues on which she is pictured. English school children who contributed to the album are seen inspecting a page with inscription.

RAIN-COAT TOP-COAT

you're always right in a RAINMASTER... *for casual or business wear, in the sun or in the rain. as sturdy as it is smart.*

RAIN MASTER
Styled by Ritchie
SPORT TOGS LTD.

AT BETTER STORES

SM 1

JACK: Well Bill, it won't be long before you can get your fishing rod into action again and go out after trout.

BILL: Right you are, but I know one lot of trout I won't be fishing this year. Remember that shipment of 100,000 Lake Trout eggs I told you about that went to Switzerland as a gift from the Department of Game and Fisheries of Ontario?

JACK: Sure I do, our friends Canadian-European Forwarders looked after the entire shipment from Sault Ste. Marie to the hatcheries outside Basle. What about them?

Bill: I was so interested in the whole thing that I made enquiries. I learned that the Swiss authorities were more than satisfied with the way this very perishable shipment was handled. In spite of the fact that the plane was delayed several hours by unfavorable weather conditions the "precious merchandise", as they called it, arrived in perfect condition. This, the Swiss authorities commented, was due to the "particular and careful attention" the forwarders had taken at every step through to destination.

JACK: What a surprise for those little lake trout when they first try to talk in Indian, and find they have to learn to yodel! But there's no surprise about the way Canadian-European Forwarders did their work—when they take on a job, it's done right.

CANADIAN-EUROPEAN FORWARDERS LTD.

Canada's Leading International Freight Forwarders

Empire Building
TORONTO 1

EL. 5491*
(4 lines to Central)

Bonnie Prince Charlie 1720 — 1788

This is the year to visit

Historic

BRITAIN

Make Britain your vacation-land in 1949. Come and enjoy the great programme of cultural and sporting events which has been planned for your pleasure this year . . . brilliant pageantry . . . festivals of drama and music . . . a crowded sports calendar, tennis at Wimbledon, racing at world-famous courses, golf, yachting . . . Yes! Come to historic, hospitable Britain — where a friendly welcome awaits you. See your travel agent now, about transportation and hotel reservations.

COMING EVENTS

Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare Festival, April 14 — October. Royal Academy, April 30—August 7. British Industries Fair, May 2—13. Racing: The Derby — The Oaks, June 1—4 Royal Ascot, June 14 — 17. Antique Dealers Fair, June 9 — 24

Come — and see ancient Stirling Castle, famous for its memories of Bonnie Prince Charlie.

COMING EVENTS

Wimbledon International Lawn Tennis Tournament, June 20 — July 2. Open Golf Championship, Deal, July 4 — 8 International Horse Show, July 22—29 Malvern Festival of Drama, July 25—August 20.

Information and illustrated literature from the British Travel Association (Tourist Division of the British Tourist and Holidays Board), 372 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont., or Room 410 Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal, Que.

Old Huronia To Celebrate Its 300th Anniversary

By MARJORIE FREEMAN CAMPBELL

Last week marked the 300th anniversary of the martyrdom of Jesuit Fathers Brébeuf and Lalemant by the Iroquois. During the summer, pageants depicting this chapter of Canada's early history will be staged on the very ground near Midland, Ont., where the events occurred. Religious ceremonies will be held throughout 1949.

ON MARCH 16 and 17, 1649, the death at the stake of two Jesuit priests, Father Jean de Brébeuf, and Father Gabriel Lalemant, signalled two major disasters: the downfall and practical obliteration of the Huron nation, and the end of the Jesuit Missions in the West with the consequent collapse of the dream of Samuel de Champlain of developing a powerful Christianized Indian empire as a bulwark to French settlements on the St. Lawrence.

It wrote *finis* to the first chapter of Ontario's earliest history, staged in the gloomy forests of the Georgian Bay district, 700 wilderness miles inland from Quebec.

Throughout 1949, by solemn religious observations and elaborate historical pageants the 300th anniversary of these events will be commemorated.

Highlight of the tercentenary will be a pageant, "Salute to Canada," written and staged by the Rev. Daniel Lord, S. J., of St. Louis, editor of the *Queen's Work*. The pageant will employ some 700 characters and will be performed for at least three days each on the week-ends of July 31 and August 7 at the Martyrs' Shrine, near Midland, Ontario. Later, in September, it will be repeated in Toronto at the Coliseum.

Second Pageant

In 1950 a second pageant, sponsored by a group of prominent Torontonians and based on Dr. E. J. Pratt's famous poem, "Brébeuf and His Brethren", will be produced. This presentation, music for which will be composed by Dr. Healy Willan, was originally intended for tercentennial appearance but has been delayed by production difficulties.

Also to commemorate the tercentenary, a new Huronia edition of the popular historical novel, "The Champlain Road" by Franklin Davey McDowell, is being published.

Today, after three centuries of oblivion, archeologists are digging out the villages of Huronia and reconstructing from bone-pits, trash dumps and carbonized post holes the various sites demolished by Iroquois fury. Tercentenary pageants will be staged on the very ground and amidst surroundings similar to those in which these early and tragic scenes were first enacted. Centre of this activity, Midland's Martyrs' Shrine was built upon the grounds of the ruined Fort Ste. Marie, the former Community House of the Fathers of Huronia and onetime heart of the Huron Missions.

On the hillside above the former Fort—destroyed by the French themselves, three months after the deaths of Brébeuf and Lalemant, to prevent it falling into Iroquois hands—now stands the Church of the Martyrs' Shrine with Stations of the Cross leading to the lofty Look-Out, and also statues of the eight Jesuit martyr saints of North America, the grave of Brébeuf and Lalemant, and Fort Ste. Marie Inn.

Coming of the White Man

The coming of the white man to Huronia—in Indian parlance, Wendaké—dates back to the year 1615 and the first visit of Champlain to the sparkling blue waters of Georgian Bay.

Accompanying the White Chief, as the Commandant of the Colony of New France was known to the Indians, was his interpreter, Etienne Brulé, a Récollet priest Father Joseph le Caron, and twelve French soldiers come to assist the Hurons against their arch enemy, the Iroquois.

In thus taking sides against the Iroquois, Champlain sowed the seed for much of the later trouble that plagued the Jesuit Missions. Initial French and Huron successes were dearly bought for, in retaliation against the white man who first turned gunpowder against them, the Iroquois swore two vows: to wipe out the Huron nation, and to drive the French into the sea.

Tradition credits the Hurons with Iroquois lineage. The language of both nations derived from a common stock. Villages and homes were similar in construction.

Bounded roughly by the southern reaches of Georgian Bay, the Severn River and Lake Simcoe, Wendaké according to Jesuit estimate, before epidemics and warfare depopulated the country, contained from 20-30,000 inhabitants living in more than twenty towns. Since towns were moved every few years as surrounding terrain became exhausted, the number constantly varied.

Crowded helter-skelter into these villages was a jumble of communal dwellings, the bark-covered longhouses peculiar to all Iroquois tribes. Ordinarily about thirty-five feet in length, with a similar breadth and height, these partitionless dwellings, each accommodating from twenty families upward, sometimes reached 240 feet. Paralleling the side walls, like facing benches in a gigantic omnibus, ran two long sleeping platforms strewn with musty furs.

Cooking was done at a row of smudgy fires laid down the centre of the hut beneath a foot-wide vent in the crown above, which admitted light while permitting smoke to escape.

Wrote Father Jerome Lalemant (uncle of the martyr, Gabriel Lalemant) in 1639 in *Jesuit Relations*, the preserved letters and chronicles of the Fathers, "One would prefer the blow of a tomahawk...to the life one must lead...while working for the conversion of these barbarians...In their cabins ...you will find a miniature picture of Hell, seeing nothing ordinarily but fire and smoke, and on every side naked bodies, black and half roasted, mingling pellmell with the dogs which are held as dear as the children of the house, and share the beds, plates and food of their masters. Everything is in a cloud of dust and . . you will not reach the end of the cabin before you are completely befouled with soot, filth and dirt."

"Stronghold of Satan"

Little wonder that the Huron country seemed to the Jesuits, in the field by invitation of the earlier Récollets, "the innermost stronghold of Satan, his castle and his donjon keep."

Accommodation in Indian huts, their own rude dwellings, then mission homes in the principal Indian villages—the first built at Ihonatiria in 1634, the most important later at Ossossané and Teanaostaye—slowly through these various stages the work in Huronia progressed.

In 1639 under Jerome Lalemant a new, important departure was determined upon: the building of a central residence isolated from the villages, with missions dependent upon it. Besides serving as administrative centre, as a retreat from which missionaries would disperse, returning for spiritual renewal, the new centre would obviate the rebuilding of missions as towns were moved.

Estimated at three years in building, Fort Ste. Marie when completed was a great inland fortress defended by stone ramparts and wooden palisades, by bastions, moat and earthworks. It contained mission quarters, Church, hostel for visitors, hospital and garden. Entrance from the river was afforded by a water ditch with three landing basins leading to a camping ground protected by earthen ramparts.

During Reconstruction of the bastions at Fort Ste. Marie, this cedar log was found in excellent condition.

The Jesuits were the pioneer agriculturists of Canada. Under their effort the farm about Ste. Marie became self-supporting. Moreover in time of famine it fed 6,000 Hurons a year. With incredible labor poultry, young sheep, cattle and hogs were transported from Quebec, to grow and multiply. Grain and vegetables were raised, bees cultivated.

The mission prospered. By 1648, instead of the original three, there were sixty Frenchmen in Huronia, 18 being missionaries. Conversions mounted. By 1648, however, the Hurons were a doomed race. The Huron Mission failed because the Hurons, as a nation, ceased to exist. Their extinction was due to the marauding Iroquois, to recurrent drought, famine, and plague which weakened resistance, to the instability of Huron character which prevented integrated action and a unified front against the enemy.

Jesuits Remained

First the outlying villages fell, then those in the interior. Whole communities were massacred, with special victims burned at the stake. To the last the Jesuits remained with their flocks. When they failed to persuade the Hurons to adopt military tactics which might have saved the race, they stayed to comfort, to offer absolution and to die with their converts.

Father Anthony Daniel was first, his body consumed in the flames of his mission in the destruction of Teanaostaye on July 4th, 1648. Then on the night of March 16, 1649, first St. Ignace then St. Louis, on Ste. Marie's very doorsteps, were captured and put to the torch. Taken at St. Louis, Fathers Brébeuf and Lalemant were driven through the snowbound, bloodied forest to St. Ignace, to die there in an unparalled orgy of torture—Brébeuf, the lion-hearted and well loved, mainstay of the mission from its earliest years, on March 16, the frail Lalemant on the morning of the 17.

From the Look-Out, those at Ste. Marie watched the heavy palls of smoke that spelled the final death knell of Huronia.

The rest was anticlimax: Ste. Marie put to the torch; the retreat to Christian Island; the winter of starvation; the martyrdoms of Father Charles Garnier and Father Noel Chabanel; the withdrawal, the following spring, of the Jesuits and 300 remaining Hurons to Quebec.

Since history is not of the day, however, the week or the year, but can be read only in the light of centuries, out of apparent defeat has risen victory:

" . . . again
In the pines and elms by the great Fresh Water Sea . . .
The shrines and altars are built anew; the *Aves*
And prayers ascend and the Holy Bread is broken." *

*"*Brébeuf and His Brethren*", by E. J. Pratt.

Sheathe your home in permanent beauty — give it permanent protection — with Cresswell Pomeroy Aluminum Roofing and Aluminum Clapboard Siding. Painted or unpainted, there's a lifetime of good looks in the clean, smooth lines and a lifetime of positive protection from the weather — from rust, rot, fire, vermin and termites.

Cresswell Pomeroy Aluminum Roofing and Aluminum Clapboard Siding are all-Canadian products — developed for Canadian homes — for Canadian climatic conditions.

Your inquiries are invited regarding the use of aluminum in homes, garages and summer cottages.

Between March 21 and April 4, scale models of an all-aluminum home will be displayed at Eaton's in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Hamilton and Montreal and a life-size model in Eaton's Toronto store. Inspect these exhibits and see aluminum in use for home construction.

2150 OXFORD AVENUE, MONTREAL, QUE.

BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

The Lives and Hates of Marx, Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

INQUEST ON AN ALLY—by Paul Winterton—*Collins*—$3.50.

THREE WHO MADE A REVOLUTION—by Bertram D. Wolfe—*Longmans, Green*—$6.00.

PROBLEMS OF LENINISM—by Joseph Stalin—*Progress Pub. Co.*—50c.

THE SOVIET-YUGOSLAV DISPUTE (Tito-Stalin Letters)—*Can. Inst. of Int. Affairs*—60c.

HOW much do most of us really know of the origins and the dogma of the fanatic new religion of materialism which has spread across the world during the past century and involved us in a life and death struggle for the maintenance of Western, Christian civilization? Shockingly little, I am afraid. What we have seen of Marxist theory is deadly dull reading, and what we know of Communist practice is completely repulsive, and we leave it at that, giving even less attention to it than we did to Hitler's *Mein Kampf*—to our dire cost.

Stalin, too, has written a *Mein Kampf*, (the *Problems of Leninism* listed above) but it is decidedly not the place to begin on an exploration of Marxism. Few will ever find the years to trace the development of this doctrine from the original sources through Marx and Engels, Bernstein and Kautsky, Lenin and Trotsky. But let anyone read the first chapter of Paul Winterton's *Inquest On An Ally*, the brilliant biography of Marx by Leopold Schwarzschild, and the painstaking survey by Bertram Wolfe of the personalities and conflicts which produced the modern dogma known as Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism, and he will be ready for Stalin's little book.

He will also be able to appreciate to the full the unique revelation in the Tito-Stalin correspondence of the conflict between a young Communist party setting out to apply the "pure" and primitive doctrine, and the parent party which it finds to be "degenerate."

Winterton, a British correspondent who has spent a good part of the last 20 years in Soviet Russia, puts the essence of the Communist doctrine into his opening paragraphs. There is no puzzle, he claims, about Soviet Russia's basic aims, if only one will learn the alphabet of Communism. "Soviet Russia believes, and always has believed, in a religion of universal revolution. . . Capitalism, very broadly interpreted, is the enemy. Social Democrats like Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevin, who, according to the Russians, believe in the wrong sort of socialism, are just the 'lackeys' of capitalism and will be destroyed with it.

"Capitalism, which is aggressive and self-destructive, will *inevitably* be superseded everywhere by true socialism. True socialism will not be secure until the remnants of capitalism have been made powerless. The transition period will *inevitably* be one of violent and bloody struggle. Russia, the only true socialist country together with the Communist parties of the world, will lead the struggle."

Tito: The Parent Is Corrupt

"This is the law—laid down in Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist tablets of stone. It is the lucid and coherent dogma to which Communists everywhere subscribe. It is the chief inspiration of all Soviet action. If Soviet Russia abandoned the dogma, she would cease to be Soviet Russia. There is not the least sign of any such retreat."

I have seen the figure recently of 700 million copies of the various works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, as having been circulated. Winterton remarks that it is odd that we should underrate a creed on which so much emphasis is placed.

Winterton does not fail to point out that notwithstanding their boasted prescience the Soviet leaders and the Communist parties have made many grave miscalculations.

But as Winterton says, however wrong the Communists may have been in the past, they are always right now. I should add that the main part of his book is on how the Soviets have proceeded to apply their doctrines in their policy towards the satellites, Germany, the British Empire, the United Nations, atomic control and the Marshall Plan.

The Interpretations

Actually, as Bertram Wolfe shows in *Three Who Made a Revolution* (Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin) there have been almost as many different interpretations of the Marxist gospel, and as many disputes over it as there have been over the Bible. At the first Social Democratic Congress in which Lenin participated, in 1903, he fought tooth and nail for his doctrine of central control of the party. Plekhanov, his teacher and revered leader up to that point, commented "Of this dough, Robespierres are made."

Trotsky made a more remarkable and detailed prediction. Lenin's course could only lead to a state of affairs in which "the organization of the Party takes the place of the Party itself; the Central Committee takes the place of the Party organization; and finally the dictator takes the place of the Central Committee." Stalin, of course, doesn't quote Trotsky, but in his works he makes much of this particular Leninist theory, to justify his own course.

But Lenin changed his views within a couple of years, and from 1905 until 1917 was the leading exponent of democracy within the Party. He "categorically rejected a dictatorship of the proletariat," which would at first be in a hopeless minority, and advocated a coalition government of proletarians, peasants and the democratic section of the *bourgeoisie*. Today we find Tito basing his stand on this Leninist policy, while Stalin argues that the proletariat alone should rule through a monolithic Communist party.

Matching Trotsky's prediction, indeed, is a warning which Lenin gave in 1905: "Whoever wants to approach socialism by any other path than that of political democracy, will inevitably arrive at the most absurd and reactionary conclusions."

Wolfe's book is much more than a study of the personalities who made the Bolshevist Revolution. It is a review of all the theories and ideas which wracked the Russian intelligentsia from 1880 onwards, and which were fought over bitterly in the most intense factional quarrels before they became the codified dogma which we meet today. It also shows clearly how the Russian character, circumstances and traditions modified and twisted Marxist theory when it came to be applied in Russia.

How much of Dostoyevsky, for example, there is in Bolshevism! "In all things," he said, "I go to the uttermost extremes; my life long I have never been acquainted with moderation." How clearly this system of theoretical, and not of practical politics,

Stalin: A *Mein Kampf* Too

bears the mark of the Russian intellectuals who developed it.

As Wolfe says, they lived "precariously suspended as in a void, between the uncomprehending autocratic monarchy above, and the uncomprehending unenlightened mass below. . . They were lawyers without practice, teachers without schools, graduate clerics without benefices and often without religion, chemists without laboratories, technicians, engineers, statisticians for whom industry had as yet no need, journalists without a public, politicians without parties, sociologists and statesmen rejected by the state and ignored by the people."

"Over and over again they solved in agonizing theory the problems they were forbidden to touch in practice. They constructed grand systems, vast as Russia, embracing the whole of humanity. . . That Slavic messianism which, after the fall of Rome and Constantinople, had seen in Moscow a 'Third and Last Rome' now took on a new and radical form. . . to give Russia the leading role in the salvation and transformation of the world."

Here is something of an indication of the broad sweep of Wolfe's study, which must represent the work of years. It can be recommended without qualification to anyone who wants to understand thoroughly just what the Bolshevik brand of Marxism is and what it grew out of, how it came to regard the peasants as enemies, even before the Revolution, and how its leading personalities influenced its development.

Certainly the Tsarist tyranny was a loathsome one. But compare how Lenin set off for exile in Siberia, with Stalin's cattle trains and vast concentration camps. Lenin was allowed to travel at his own expense and time. First he had a week free with his comrades in St. Petersburg, then a few days with his mother in Moscow. He was free to select his books, and consult his physician.

When he arrived in the Siberian village of his exile, he had his choice of a boarding house, was allowed board money, had a week's holidays at Christmas and Easter, could wander about the province, and send for his wife to keep house for him. He was able to get a steady flow of books from friends at home, usually marked with coded messages, could subscribe to periodicals even from abroad, do book reviews and articles and even write a book on the development of capitalism in Russia and have it published!

At the end of his three-year exile he asked for permission to go abroad, and it was granted. From all this Stalin apparently learned the lesson that this is no way to handle revolutionaries—or counter-revolutionaries.

The second part of this review will deal with The Red Prussian, *a biography of Karl Marx.*

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

No Miracles!

We often wish it were possible to replenish stocks of steel from the sky. It would be such a help on the numerous occasions when we are faced with the necessity of disappointing valued customers. But in spite of our best efforts, such disappointments are still occurring much more frequently than we—or our many friends—would like.

Though at present short on several much needed items, our warehouses can still help out in many cases. Meanwhile the most modern storage, handling and cutting equipment has been installed for the purpose of providing a service which is even more efficient than in the past.

We can't work miracles—but every one of our group of nine coordinating warehouses is anxious to help out at all times.

Contact our nearest branch at:
VANCOUVER, CALGARY, WINNIPEG,
TORONTO, OTTAWA, MONTREAL.

or Assoc. Company Warehouses at:
EDMONTON, SAULT STE. MARIE, AMHERST.

WAREHOUSE DIVISION*
DOMINION BRIDGE
COMPANY LIMITED

*Other Divisions: Platework, Boiler, Structural and Mechanical.

THE BOOKSHELF
CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

The Atom Bomb vs. The Red Army Two Views On World Headache

By MAJOR-GENERAL E. L. M. BURNS

NO PLACE TO HIDE—by David Bradley—*McClelland & Stewart*—$2.35.
FEAR, WAR AND THE BOMB—by P.M.S. Blackett—*McGraw-Hill*—$4.50.

THESE books, written from quite different viewpoints, are both about the atom bomb, generator of the current international anxiety neurosis.

"No Place To Hide" is an account (by an American Army medical officer) of the atom bomb experiments at Bikini in 1946. Dr. Bradley was employed as a radiological monitor during these tests, his job being to poke about with a Geiger counter and other mysterious instruments, and determine where radioactivity left by the bomb explosion was intense enough to endanger human life.

In the prologue he expresses the hope that his log would "give some inkling of what atomic energy means to the average man". I think he manages to attain this modest objective. The account of his experiences at the site of "Operation Crossroads" will undoubtedly give the thinking reader a fair idea of the real dangers of persistent radiation with which to replace the vague and horrible speculations of the popular press. Unfortunately the narrative contains too much matter irrelevant to the subject, and is garnished with many pages of swell writing, which detracts from its authority as a sober—and intended to be sobering—statement of what the future will hold for all of us if the nations let themselves drift into an air-atomic war.

I would say that the best part of the book is the Appendix, "A Layman's Guide to Radioactivity" which explains the ill effects on the human body, and gives sufficient elementary ideas of atomic physics to make the phenomena at least seem comprehensible to the ordinary person.

In "Fear, War, And The Bomb," Dr. Blackett, who is Professor of Physics at Manchester University, a Nobel prize-winner of 1948, and member of the British Advisory Committee on Atomic Energy until recently, has given us a careful analysis of the probable effectiveness of the atomic bomb in warfare. He starts from the known results of the "conventional" bombing of Germany and Japan, and works out the ratio of effectiveness of atomic to ordinary bombing, in terms of city area destroyed, casualties caused, and so on. He then considers how atom bombs could be used, and what would be the result of such use in a war between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.—which, as he points out, is the only conceivable war in which atomic bombs could be used within the next ten years—and ten years is the limit he sets for the reasoned prediction of events and developments.

He concludes that atom bombing would not be in itself decisive, but would be accompanied by general warfare, certainly on most of the European continent, and probably world-wide. His high scientific authority reinforces the estimates made by the working military staffs of several nations, including the Russian it would seem, since their negotiators do not seem as terrified of the bomb as the American "experts" would have them be.

This leads to the further conclusion that the majority report of the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations proposes unworkable conditions, unnecessarily stringent on

P. M. S. BLACKETT

the several points which the Russians have declared persistently they will never accept; i.e. international ownership of atomic energy plants; imposition of complete inspection and control before existing stocks of atomic bombs are destroyed; imposition by other authority than the Security Council of sanctions for violation of the convention. Blackett thinks that if any progress is to be made towards the control of atomic energy so as to prevent its use in war, it must be by coordinating the reduction of general armaments (particularly Russia's army) with the abolition of atom bombing.

Many of us, faced with the thought of atomic warfare, are inclined to react by getting into bed and pulling the covers over our heads. For those who can overcome this tendency, Blackett's book is well worth reading.

Second Printing

THE official historical summary of the part played by Canadian soldiers in the Second World War, published last year under the title "The Canadian Army, 1939-45", still is being picked up at the rate of more than a hundred copies a week by serious minded Canadians across the country. So great has been the demand that the original printing of 10,000 copies of the book is almost exhausted, necessitating a second printing of 5,000 copies which now is being turned out.

Sales of an earlier series of three small volumes recounting the exploits of Canada's soldiers in England, Normandy, Sicily and Italy, now has topped the 78,000 mark, it was learned. Printed in both French and English profusely illustrated, they are being kept in print. They can be obtained from the King's Printer and in most book stores for the nominal sum of 25 cents per copy. Col. Stacey's "Army" is $2.50.

ORDER YOUR BOOKS FROM
BURNILL'S BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

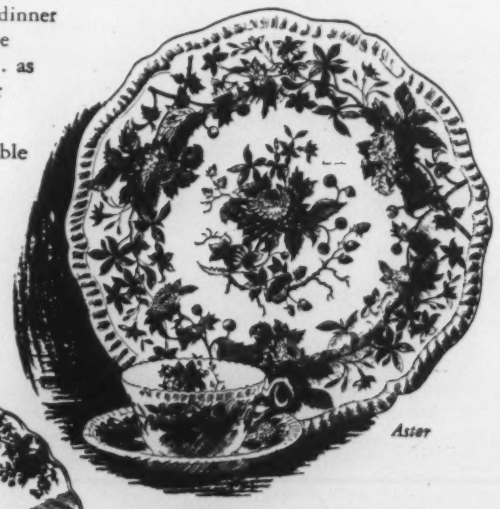
BOOKS ON CANADA
Travel — General & Local History — Art — Biography — Literature, etc.
NEW CATALOGUES SENT ON REQUEST
DORA HOOD'S BOOK ROOM
720 SPADINA AVE.
TORONTO 4 KI. 8915

A story of fear; of flight and pursuit, of love in an exotic country.
The Jacaranda Tree
by H. E. BATES
Author of THE PURPLE PLAIN *and* FAIR STOOD THE WIND FOR FRANCE.
$2.75 at your booksellers.
MICHAEL JOSEPH

Spode . . . affectionately yours

Flickering candlelight enhances your dinner table . . . and all at once you too are aglow . . . with justifiable pride . . . as everyone admires the beauty of your Spode dinner service.

Through the years that first unforgettable thrill grows into an everlasting pride in a treasured possession. The traditional quality of your Spode dinnerware remains unspoiled by the passage of time. Indeed, it becomes . . . more and more . . . affectionately yours.


Aster

Chelsea Gardens (Bone China)

Spode
DINNERWARE
A LIFETIME POSSESSION

Ask your Spode dealer for your copy of "How to Take Care of Spode"

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS: Copeland & Duncan Limited 222 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Business Protection Assurance for Key Men

. . . To Meet the Special Needs of Management by Providing Compensation for the Loss of Essential Personnel in Business or Professional Partnerships.

To what extent does the successful operation of your business depend upon those few key men—your partners and trusted associates in management—whose technical and executive abilities make them indispensable?

If one of these men were to die tomorrow, how would the sudden loss affect your business? Could you take it in your stride?

Here indeed is a problem which the Sun Life can help you to solve.

SUN LIFE BUSINESS PROTECTION ASSURANCE is extremely flexible and can be readily adapted to the individual requirements of your own organization. Here are some of its principal features:

- Assures management of adequate compensation for the eventual loss of key executives.
- Provides business and professional partnerships with protection on a **reciprocal** basis, thus guaranteeing the consolidation of capital in the hands of the surviving partners.
- Provides optional forms of protection:
  for a constant risk—a fixed amount of protection.
  for a diminishing risk—a high **initial** amount, decreasing as the need for protection becomes less.
  for an increasing risk or a decreasing premium—if business expands, the amount of assurance may be increased without medical examination and without change in the premium; if business slumps, the premium may be reduced while the protection remains constant.
- Allows conversion into personal life assurance should the business risk cease.
- Provides that **extra** collateral needed when emergencies or opportunities occur.

Let us show you how SUN LIFE BUSINESS PROTECTION ASSURANCE will enhance the value of your particular business and give you **complete** protection. There is a friendly Sun Life representative in your own community who is always at your service. Get in touch with him now, or write to the Company's nearest Branch Office. There's no obligation.

SUN LIFE OF CANADA

THE BOOKSHELF

Hitler Was A "Hero" On Land But At Sea He Was A Coward

By MALCOLM NELLES

HITLER AND HIS ADMIRALS—by Anthony Martienssen—Saunders—$4.00.

ANTHONY MARTIENSSEN'S book is the story, from the German point of view, of the Second World War as it was fought at sea. The author served actively as a naval officer during the War and afterwards as Press Officer at the Admiralty, where he edited the "Fuehrer Conferences on Naval Affairs," an official publication. The reports of the Fuehrer Conferences, together with evidence collected at Nuremberg and statements made after the War by German admirals are the chief documentary sources for "Hitler and his Admirals." The book is as much a work of editing as of authorship. Extensive excerpts from original documents are worked into the narrative, which summarizes many more and fits them all into the broad picture of the war.

Because of the sources used, the war is discussed mostly on the higher tactical and strategical levels. Very few names appear other than those of the high command. The main naval figures are Raeder and his successor, Doenitz. Raeder seems to have been a competent professional officer who often showed greater strategical sense than Hitler. He seems to have been the first to see the necessity of occupying Norway, and he never doubted that sea power would be decisive in the long run. Neither did he lose sight of the importance of capital ships in naval warfare even when faced with an enemy, such as England, greatly superior in this category to Germany. Raeder resigned over the decision to sacrifice big-ship activities to submarine activities.

Doenitz, before taking over from Raeder as C-in-C Navy, was Flag Officer Commanding U-boats. He had spent his entire naval career in that branch of the service, and was known to his colleagues as "Hitler-youth Doenitz." He turned out to be a tower of strength to Hitler just before the end, when Hitler began to lose his grip, and was rewarded by being made the second Fuehrer of the Third Reich. Hitler seems to have relied more heavily on his admirals than on his generals. His famous intuition (which it is suggested may have been assisted by a private intelligence service) was seldom brought to bear in naval matters. He confessed to Raeder that "on land I am a hero, but at sea I am a coward."

The land campaigns of the war are mentioned only as they bore on sea operations, and they did bear very heavily on them, especially towards the end of the war when the long-standing jealousy between the branches of the Wehrmacht was aggravated by the necessity of allocating a decreasing supply of raw materials, production facilities, and men.

Grimly Humorous

All the actions of the major surface vessels are given separate attention; the Battle of the River Plate, the sinking of the *Bismarck*, and the break of the battle squadron through the Channel from Brest in 1942 are all shown from the German point of view. It is noted that a German auxiliary cruiser operating in the Indian Ocean did more damage than either the *Wolf* or the *Emden* in the First World War before she was engaged and sunk by the cruiser *Cornwall*. The naval situation reports which occur among the minutes of Hitler's staff conferences are sometimes grimly humorous, as for instance one during the Norwegian campaign in which it was proposed to send a cruiser and some destroyers to sea, where they were to refuel, although "it is questionable whether this can be accomplished."

Because of the major part played by Canadian anti-submarine escort and support groups in the Battle of the Atlantic the chapters dealing with this endless campaign will be of special interest to Canadian readers. Canada is mentioned only in two passing references to submarine activity in the Saint Lawrence. The British, Canadian, and American forces are treated by the Germans as one from an operational viewpoint, which in fact they were. Five chapters are given to the Battle of the Atlantic, which started with the sinking of the liner *Athenia*, an action which was contrary to German naval policy at the time. It is interesting to note that, according to the evidence produced at the Nuremberg trials, there were only five cases of criminal action by U-boats at sea during the entire war.

The only individual submarine action referred to is that of Lt. Gunther Prien, who sank the battleship *Royal Oak* in the fleet anchorage at Scapa. Prien's log, which is detailed enough to amount to a report of proceedings, is reproduced at length and is accompanied by a chart, one of five in the book.

For six years of war the tacticians and technicians on both sides tried to refine the art of both the submariners and the anti-submarine men. Fortunately the war ended before the latest German submarines became operational, and it was revealed by British successes in the dying days of the war in the Baltic that German anti-submarine tactics had not kept pace with their offensive tactics.

Several matters which do not fit into the history of German naval warfare proper, such as relations with the French navy and the question of invading Ireland, are set forth in appendices. There are also eight full-page Admiralty photographs, but only one is an action picture.

Your Shield of Security

WELL-BALANCED-GROWTH

Our 1948 Annual Report Shows:—

New Business	$ 4,666,396.00
Total Business in Force	21,539,018.00
Net Premium Income	733,124.00
Total Assets	3,258,250.00
Reserves for Protection of Policyholders	2,927,167.00
Surplus and Contingency Reserves	180,075.00

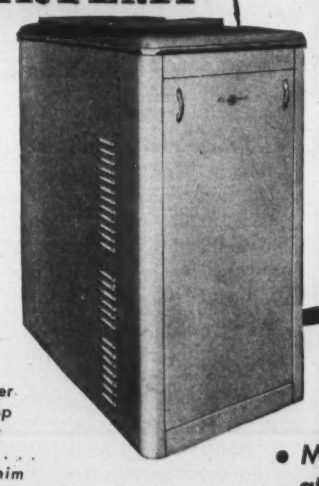
A Copy of our complete Annual Report will be mailed on request

A Mutual Company — Entirely Owned and Operated by Policyholders

Toronto Mutual Life Insurance Company

CHRYSLER AIRTEMP

Oil-Fired Winter Air CONDITIONERS are "COMFORTEERED" for LOW-COST HEATING



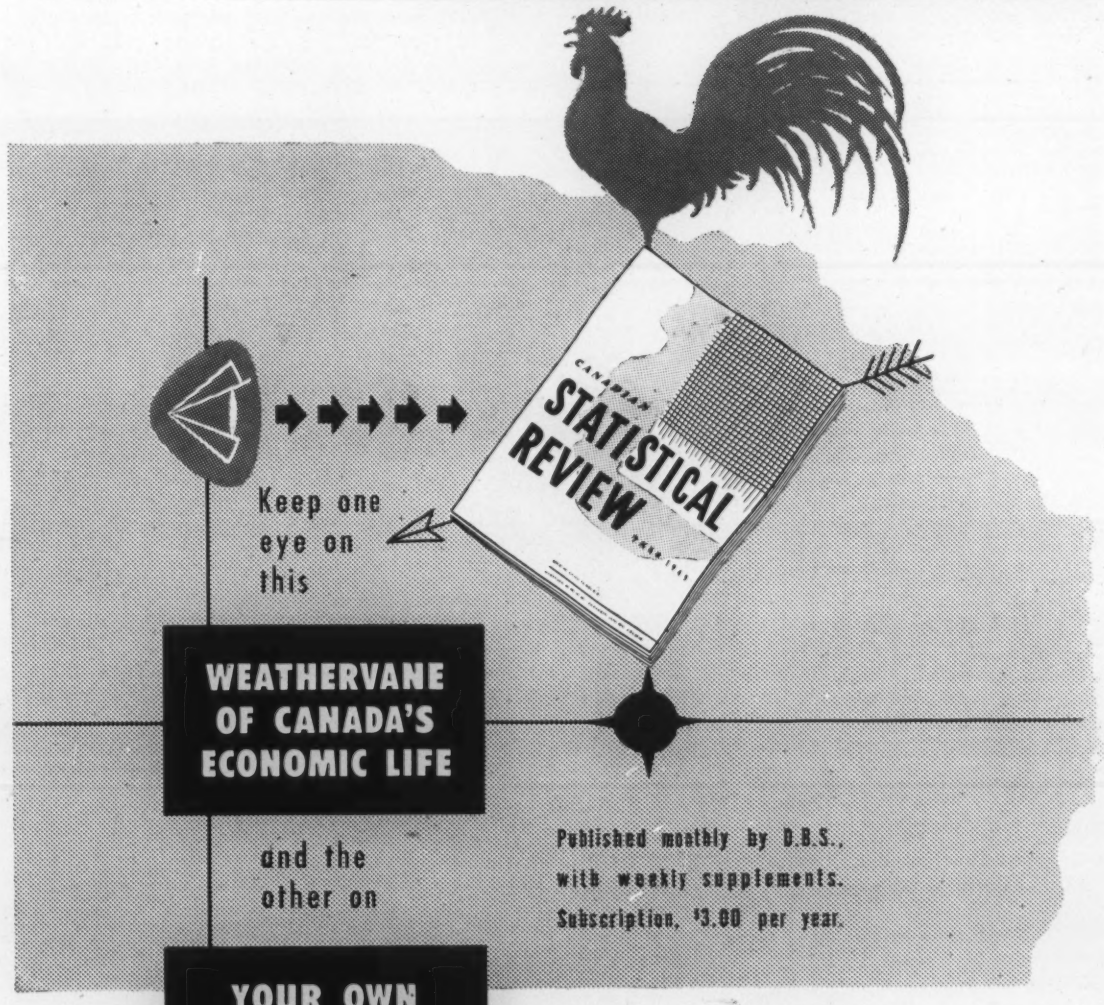
Call your Chrysler Airtemp Dealer today . . . have him give you the full story of this low-cost "Comforteering".

With Chrysler Airtemp, you'll enjoy:

- Healthful Humidity
- Money-saving operating efficiency
- Automatic Temperature Control
- Cleaned, Filtered Air
- Quiet Operation
- Valuable space, free for other uses
- Added attractiveness in your home

Automatically Yours

IN CANADA
THERM-O-RITE PRODUCTS LIMITED
Montreal Trust Bldg. Toronto, Ontario


CANADIAN STATISTICAL REVIEW
Keep one eye on this
WEATHERVANE OF CANADA'S ECONOMIC LIFE
and the other on
YOUR OWN SPECIAL INTERESTS

Published monthly by D.B.S., with weekly supplements. Subscription, $3.00 per year.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes regular and special reports on every phase and sub-division of the following general categories:

Agriculture
Business and Economic Conditions
Communications
Construction
Census
Cost of Living
Crime and Delinquency
Education
Electric Power
Employment, Payrolls and Unemployment Insurance
External Trade
Finance
Fisheries
Forestry
Furs
Hospitals and Welfare Institutions
Housing
Manufacturing Industries and Manufactured Products
Merchandising
Mining
National Accounts
Population
Prices
Public Finance
Retail Trade
Social Analysis
Tourist Trade
Transportation
Vital Statistics
Wholesale Trade

Write for a free list of all D.B.S. publications. You'll find many that can be invaluable to you.

9N-2

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OTTAWA - CANADA

LONDON LETTER

Britain's National Theatre Bill Has Rare All-Party Blessing

By P. O'D.

London.

FOR nearly half a century enthusiasts have been trying to work up a responsive enthusiasm for the idea of a National Theatre. Money has been collected, sites chosen, even architectural plans made; but somehow or other the brakes were always applied before the train could get properly under way. It was always being shunted into sidings, and left there until some new lot of enthusiasts could get up steam again.

Now at last all this enthusiasm and perseverance is to be rewarded. The idea of a National Theatre has been officially endorsed, and a Bill has been passed with the approval of all parties in the House of Commons—not a very common occurrence in these days—approving the grant of £1,000,000 towards the capital cost. In addition, an admirable site has been allotted by the London County Council on the South Bank near the County Hall.

Nothing is said in the Bill as to how the National Theatre is to be run, but everyone seems agreed that the worst way to run it would be under any form of direct State control—everyone, including Sir Stafford Cripps, who has strongly deprecated any such idea. There will, however, be plenty of time to discuss and decide this question of organization and control. It will be a good many years before even the foundations of the new theatre can be laid.

In the meantime, the first steps have actually been taken in the construction of the embankment on which the National Theatre will ultimately front, though the immediate purpose is the preparation of the site for the 1951 Exhibition. It is also part of the great scheme for the gradual improvement and development of the South Bank, which will bring order and beauty into that grimy chaos of mud and broken-down wharves and dilapidated warehouses, and make it worthy of Father Thames and of the mighty city through which he flows.

Hansard Caught Napping

SELDOM does it happen that Hansard is caught napping, but it was the other day. A Member in the House of Commons called the Speaker's attention to the fact that an amendment, which had been carried, was given as lost "in the official report." But the Speaker was careful to correct him. The mistake, he pointed out, was in Hansard, but not in the "official report," which is the "Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons," this alone having such status in the eyes of the law.

As Hansard is described on its own cover as "the official report," a good many Members were quite understandably puzzled — also a great many people outside Parliament. But the Speaker made it all clear.

Hansard is the official report of the debates, the record of what Members say. But the law doesn't care what Members say. It is interested only in what decisions they come to; and these decisions are recorded with an austere precision in "Votes and Proceedings." Both reports are official, but in quite different respects. The distinction is a nice one and worth remembering.

The Farmers Won the Day

FARMERS "won't be druv," as they say in Sussex. Neither will they have their sports and rural way of life messed about by a lot of city-bred, moral reformers. So long as it was thought that the coursing of hares and the hunting of foxes and stags and otters was a sport of the gentry—if anyone can nowadays be thus described—there was a very good chance that Parliament would proscribe these so-called "blood sports." But once the farmers had stepped in with a gruff warning, the argument was over; and the Protection of Wild Animals (Hunting and Coursing Prohibition) Bill was defeated by a large majority.

"What did you fellows say to him?" I asked a farmer friend of mine, who had a good deal to do with the presentation of the case to the Minister of Agriculture.

"Oh, nothing much," he said. "We just told him that no coursing and hunting meant no extra food. If we couldn't have our bit of sport in the winter, we didn't intend to work so hard in the summer. He's a sensible man and he saw the point."

In the debate there was a good deal of lively argument as to the comparative cruelty of various ways of keeping down hares and otters and foxes, but it doesn't seem likely that it had very much to do with the decision. What really settled it was the picture in a good many Members' minds of an angry farmer leaning across his gate, pitchfork in hand, and sternly eyeing the moral intruder on his domain. "'Ere, you, 'op it!" And, under the circumstances, there was just nothing else to do.

Sporting Pictures

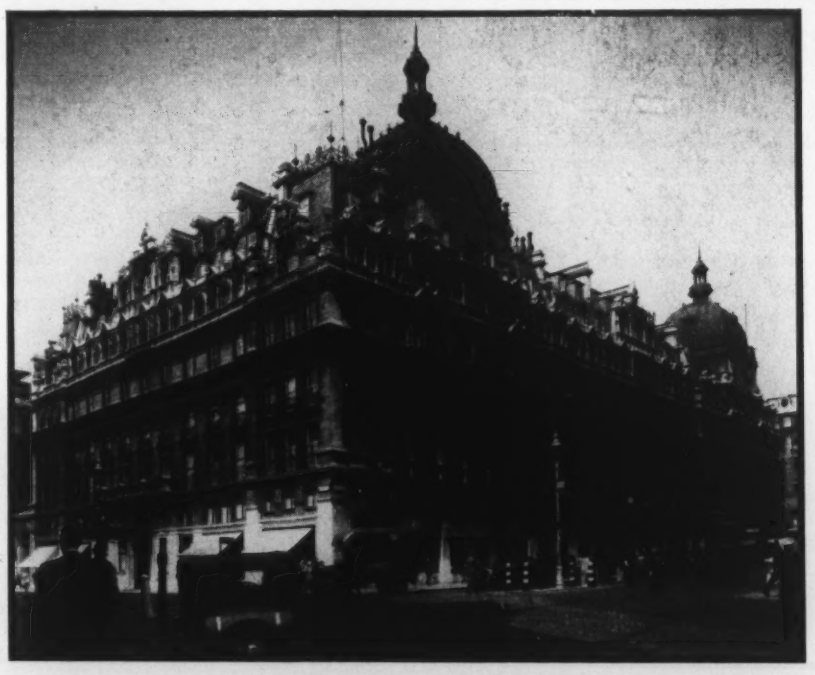
THE Chantrey Art Exhibition still goes on. So also does the argument about the artistic merit of its contents—with the Royal Academy charging about in all directions like a Spanish bull, tiring but still furious, while its enemies encircle it and stick their banderillas in its neck. Quite a diverting spectacle in its way, and quite good publicity for the show. There must be a great many people who go to it chiefly to see what all the argument is about.

In the meantime, another exhibition has just opened in London, which promises to be equally popular, and about which there is no argument at all. Like the Chantrey display, it contains a few masterpieces which any gallery would be proud to hang, and a great many others which the Tate would certainly put in the cellar. But in this case no one really worries about aesthetic values.

It is the subject that is most important here, the story the picture tells, for this is the National Gallery of British Sports and Pastimes which Mr. Walter Hutchinson, the publisher, has just put on permanent view in what used to be Derby House. It is an entertaining and welcome addition to London's art shows.

In the place of honor is Constable's "Stratford Mill", which some good critics have called the world's best landscape picture. It is also known as "The Young Waltonians", because there are fishermen in it. Not a very valid excuse perhaps for regarding it as a sporting picture, but in this case any excuse is good enough. The important thing is that it should be there.

For the rest there is a splendid collection of horse pictures by the great George Stubbs, and still more horses by his eminent modern disciple, Sir Alfred Munnings, the President of the Royal Academy. And then hundreds of pictures dealing with every aspect of British sport—even bird-nesting. Not all are good pictures, but all possess interest, if not as art, then as social history. It was a happy thought of Mr. Hutchinson's to collect them, and a generous gesture to make them a permanent national possession.



NEW ZEALAND JOINS THE PARADE of overseas Dominions whose London offices will centre around Trafalgar Square. The government of that country has recently purchased the Carlton Hotel at the corner of the Haymarket and Pall Mall and will build on the site when conditions permit. Price paid is said to be over £500,000.

DO YOU USE COIN WRAPPERS?

We can supply tubular coin wrappers in all sizes . . . imprinted with your firm name if desired.

NEW! — PAKOIN

The new handy way to pack coins—sure—fast—simple—neat. Pakoin forms a perfect coin roll in 20 seconds. Only $1.95 each Pakoin (Tax Paid) or set of 3 sizes (dimes nickels and pennies size) $5.50 (Tax Paid).

Write for samples and prices on Coin Wrappers and "Safety Seal" Envelopes

NATIONAL PAPER GOODS LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

Escorted tour to

Edinburgh Festival

England, France, Switzerland Italy and the Riviera

Small party of 15 sails first class Empress of France, Aug. 26th, 54 days, $1196.

UNIVERSITY TRAVEL CLUB

57 BLOOR ST. W. - TORONTO

Kingsdale 6984

Management: J. F. & G. H. Lucas

The chapel is commodious convenient, beautifully and appropriately appointed. Equipped with pipe organ. The chapel is completely Air-Conditioned.

Services are held here under ideal conditions

(There is no additional charge.)

Cremation Carefully Attended to if Desired

A. W. MILES

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

30 ST. CLAIR AVE. WEST, TORONTO

HYland 5915 PRIVATE PARKING HYland 4938

Lengthening His Waistline... Shortening His Life-Line

Like one out of every four people in our country today, this man weighs more than he should.

If he loses those excess pounds—brings his weight down to normal and *keeps it there*—he will look and feel better. Furthermore, *he will probably live longer*. Statistics show that if weight is more than 10 per cent above normal, life expectancy is usually reduced about 20 per cent.

Doctors say one of the reasons overweight tends to shorten life is that it puts an additional burden on the heart and circulatory system. It has been estimated that 10 pounds of extra fat require the development of a half a mile of blood vessels. To maintain this excess body tissue, the heart has to work harder. Fortunately, with good medical care, *overweight can usually be corrected*.

The first step in any weight reducing program is to see the physician, for only he is qualified to determine your *best weight*. A six-foot man weighing 185 pounds may be 20 pounds overweight if he has a slight frame, while if he has a large frame that weight could be considered normal.

Proper diet is essential for controlling weight. Most overweight occurs because the body takes in more food than it can use up as energy, and the excess is stored as fat. The doctor will limit food intake while making sure your diet contains enough essential elements to protect general health.

Some exercise is necessary, but one should not expect to reduce just by exercising. Doctors warn you would have to walk 36 miles to lose one pound. Strenuous exercise may also increase the appetite, and make it harder to reduce. So, rely on your physician to recommend the proper exercise.

By faithfully following the program your doctor suggests, it is generally possible to lose weight surely, steadily, *and safely*. For other helpful information on this subject, send for Metropolitan's free booklet, "Overweight and Underweight." Address your request to Booklet Dept., 39-T, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

Home Office: New York

Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

SCIENCE FRONT

Men Three Times As Susceptible As Women To Smog's Effects

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

A DEATH-DEALING fog that killed a score of persons recently in an industrial area, and a more gigantic layer of fog that held the western half of Europe in its grip for nearly a week, stopping ocean traffic and air traffic and slowing down all surface transportation, demonstrate how little we know about common phenomena and how entirely ineffectual are man's efforts to control nature's operations.

A fog is a cloud sitting on the ground instead of floating above it. Why this very helpful gap between sky and ground is usually left open remains unexplained, even after the various characteristics of air, vapor and water droplets have been discussed.

Fog, high or low, is water vapor condensed into small droplets that remain suspended in the air and separated from each other. If the droplets unite to form large drops, these fall as rain or drizzle. If the vapor condenses in low-temperature air, snowflakes are formed. If ascending air currents lift the drops to colder regions, they freeze and fall as hail. In sleet we have the vapor condensing both as snow and rain.

Temperature Changes

Slight temperature changes may cause air supersaturated with water vapor to change the vapor directly into tiny snowflakes. This has been demonstrated by Dr. Irving Langmuir and Dr. Vincent J. Schaefer of the General Electric Company laboratories, who flew in a plane through a cloud blowing dry ice—solid carbon dioxide at a temperature 114 degrees below zero F.—into the surrounding air. A wide clear region marked the path of their airplane.

All the airplanes in the world multiplied by 1,000, and all the dry ice similarly increased, would be inadequate to disperse the fog which recently blanketed Europe—or to produce widespread rains.

Next to temperature and moisture, the important factor in producing fog droplets is the presence of solid or electrified particles to act as nuclei for the condensation of the moisture. Dust particles alone can produce a dry fog, as evidenced by desert dust storms and similar manifestations in this continent's dust bowl.

Smoke, metal, mineral, acid and alkali particles from industrial processes, discharged into the air instead of being precipitated in the works producing them, are a prolific source of particles that serve as centres for the formation of fog droplets.

Dangerous Solutions

Such particles may be very soluble in water and many such particles may be absorbed by the droplets of a stationary fog. Such droplets differ from pure rainwater and may constitute dangerous chemical solutions if inhaled. The particles, if inhaled dry, form similar solutions around them where they settle on the surface of nasal or lung tissues.

A three-year survey was made of the air pollution in Dublin. Measurements were made of sulphur dioxide and other suspended matter in the city air and compared with that of a near-by farm area. The records of city air pollution were compared with the records of deaths from respiratory disorders in the city and in the near-by farm areas.

The curves of the deaths and atmospheric pollution in the city showed remarkable parallels. The high points in the death curves came three to eight weeks after the peaks in the pollution curves, according to the report in "The Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society."

Dr. Bernard Vonnegut, also of the General Electric laboratories, has developed a small charcoal furnace which carries silver iodide particles into the air which have proved very effective as condensation points for snow or droplet formation.

Dr. Clarence A. Mills, head of the department of experimental medicine, University of Cincinnati, an authority on climate and health, made a house-to-house survey on Donora, Pa., scene of last year's deaths. The hill-bordered valley makes Donora's conditions probably the worst in the world for smog (smoke and fog), Dr. Mills said, but the same disaster might just as well have hit any one of many other cities in the country.

"The remarkable thing is not that so many people should have been affected but rather that so many should have been able to survive in the poisoned air," he said. Furnaces in homes contributed to the pollution as well as industrial stacks, he pointed out.

"For a third of a century, industrial pollution has here laid waste to the countryside and finally began a wholesale killing of the people. This killing has been going on to a lesser degree, with those whose air passages were already most damaged being the ones to die from the October smog," Dr. Mills declared.

Hits Men Harder

Three times as many men as women—fifteen to five—were Donora victims. This is in keeping with results elsewhere in the country. Women are less susceptible to smog's harmful effects than men, Dr. Mills pointed out. He is studying tobacco smoking as a possible factor in susceptibility to harmful effects from air pollution.

Smog is no respecter of places. John R. Callaham describes in *Chemical Engineering* the organized effort that is being made to fight industrially produced smog in—of all places—Los Angeles, in sunny California. Its sunshine is being diluted.

• •

ASK ANY WIFE

TO KNOW my husband's office news,
His bon mots and political views,
All his current thinking trends—
I listen while he tells his friends!

MAY RICHSTONE

England's Finest
TOPCOATS AND RAINWEAR
Exclusive fabrics - distinctive tailoring - these explain why Aquatite leads in style and quality.
From the banks o' the Gala in Scotland - from the hills of Yorkshire and the plains of Lancashire - come the rich, soft, durable cloths - All-Wool Gabardines, Scotch Coverts, Cotton Poplins, and Harris Tweeds - from which Aquatite garments are fashioned by England's most skilled craftsmen.
In fair weather or foul, an Aquatite will give distinctive appearance - rugged service - and comfortable wear for years.
"Aquatite" Reg'd
AT BETTER STORES EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

FILM PARADE

Wm. Shakespeare's Limitations As An Academy Award Winner

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

A CORRESPONDENT recently forwarded a clipping from a Hollywood analyst who has been giving serious consideration to the coming Academy Awards.

"'Hamlet' is a superlative job," he admits. "Only a British cast could present Shakespeare so ably. But it is still Shakespeare. The Bard of Avon is the one who should take the majority of credit for the film. For all of Laurence Olivier's imagination it remains a picturized play and not a motion picture achievement."

The Hollywood correspondent unfortunately doesn't say how Laurence Olivier might have gone about lining up "Hamlet" as a serious Academy Award contender. It seems clear, however, that the first step would have been to switch the setting from the tortuous and improbable castle on the Danish coast to a good beach-house on Catalina Island. Then he might have built up Ophelia, putting the unfortunate girl through a stiff course in psychiatry to show how she got in such a state, a point on which many people find Shakespeare vague and unconvincing.

He might also have cut out a good deal of the poetry while enlarging on the piratical episode which is barely touched on in the Olivier version. On second thought he could have cut out all the poetry along with the court intrigue and Hamlet and Ophelia, turned the piratical episode into a large scale adventure involving arms smuggling to a South American republic and brought in Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall. The result mightn't have won an Academy Award but at least it wouldn't have been Shakespeare.

"Command Decision" is a literal translation of the stage drama, with such devices as exits, entrances and even curtains clearly distinguishable. It doesn't suffer too much on that account, however, since it happened to be an unusually sound and well-written play, whose dialogue is almost aggressive and muscular enough to take the place of action.

The story has to do with a crisis in the American Air Force headquarters, and with the decision of the commanding general (Clark Gable) to risk fearful losses and the sympathy of a group of visiting congressmen for the sake of vital objective. If this particular type of crisis now belongs among the war memoirs, it is brought sharply up-to-date by a long and dramatically relevant speech on the subject of military air preparedness. The speech is put in the mouth of a disillusioned major-general (Walter Pidgeon) who recognizes that war has to be fought on two fronts—over Germany and on the floor of Congress. It's a good speech and Walter Pidgeon delivers it with a good deal of topical relish.

Since "Command Decision" is essentially concerned not with the men who fly missions but with the desk and chart problems of the men who fly men, the action is confined almost entirely to a single set—the office of the High Command. On the one occasion, however, in which the camera does cut loose from the dramatic limitations of the story it justifies itself magnificently. This is the scene in which Clark Gable tries to radio instructions to a bombardier who is attempting to land a pilotless Fortress. With all respect to a fine tense play this is the most exciting sequence in the picture.

There are no women in "Command Decision," but the producers have made compensation to the feminine trade by presenting the most irresistible collection of males they could lay hands on—Clark Gable, Walter Pidgeon, Van Johnson, John Hodiak, Brian Donlevy and Charles Bickford. As it works out the film is almost as crowded with star performances as with stars.

MARY SYME, gifted Canadian pianist, will be the guest artist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at Pop concert, March 25.

Bad Men at Work

"The Bad Men of Tombstone" are so extraordinarily bad that the management of the local theatre took the precaution of posting an "Adult Entertainment" sign on the marquee. Except in the special or marquee sense of the term it is not adult entertainment, though possibly even less suitable for juveniles.

The hero of the piece (Barry Sullivan), possibly a member of the post-Civil-War generation, has picked up in early life the idea that the quickest way to make money is at the end of a six-shooter. He is doing very well financially on this system when he takes up with a blonde in Tombstone, Arizona. After a while she begins to develop uneasy notions about reform, a program for which he couldn't feel less enthusiasm. This leaves the authors no alternative except to add his tombstone to the many that gave the town its name. This Western offers a slight variation from type in presenting no sympathetic characters whatever. I'm not sure it's an improvement.

•

"Look Before You Love" presents Margaret Lockwood, Norman Wooland and Griffiths Jones in a story that involves an immense amount of intrigue and dressing-up. The characters say such things as "I always seem able to relax on shipboard," or "Life with a Capital L is like that," or "Don't move! I want to remember you just like that." Even people as handsome as these can't make much impression with that sort of dialogue.

SWIFT REVIEW

A LETTER TO THREE WIVES. A study of three small-town marriages, the best of which is a tough and funny mating between a chain store tycoon (Paul Douglas) and one of his employees (Linda Darnell).

THE MAN FROM COLORADO. A western which gives some attention to postwar problems. The war is the American Civil War but the problems, including a bad case of psychiatry, sound strictly current. With Glenn Ford.

THE STORY OF MOZART. Fictionized life of Mozart. Dialogue and acting are depressingly commonplace and arch but there are generous excerpts from Mozart operas, well sung and recorded.

ENCHANTMENT. Two-generation romance centering in a fine old Berkeley Square house. The older generation, represented by David Niven and Teresa Wright, get most of the attention and old fashioned sentiment abounds.

• •

MIDLAND PLAYERS

"ANGEL STREET", presented at the Royal Ontario Museum Theatre in Toronto this month by Jack Blacklock's Midland Players, is a sordid Victorian melodrama with a brutal husband and a long-unhappy wife as principals. The production was well-staged; though many of the suspense building tricks were hackneyed, they were effective. Marjorie Douglas excelled as the wife; Rolf Kenton was the conventional Victorian villainous husband, nasty and sadistic; Elwy Yost played the old detective, managing to convince the audience that under the rough exterior of the law beat a heart of gold.

The Midland Players were organized less than a year ago. By May 1 they will have played forty-nine performances. During next summer they will present weekly plays in the Midland Summer Theatre, and plan now to have some eighteen shows at the Museum theatre during the winter. Their next show is "Ramshackle Inn" at the Museum on April 20 and 21.—R.G.

• •

VOICES OF HISTORY

THE most unusual, and one of the most interesting, recordings of this season is the new Columbia documentary entitled "I Can Hear It Now" (D234). This extraordinary album is—in the words of its producers—"A chronicle of the war and the years of crisis told in the authentic words and voices of the men who made this history".

It consists of a series of actuality recordings of speeches, announcements and events which occurred between 1933 and 1945, strung together by narrative commentary, spoken by Edward Murrow. We hear President Roosevelt (a bit too much of him) and Winston Churchill (not enough), the unfamiliar voice of Joseph Stalin and the more familiar ones of Mussolini, Hitler, Chamberlain and Truman. We listen to the Duke of Windsor's famous Abdication speech, so beloved of sentimental spinsters; we hear a hard-boiled leg-man go to pieces as he watches the burning of the Hindenburg; we recall the brief but exciting Louis-Schmelling fight No. 2, and the equally brief and exciting announcement of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

I think there is a great deal too much comment and not nearly enough actuality, too much political speech-making and not enough on-the-spot reporting—but, despite its faults, the album serves as a powerful, effective reminder of an immediate past which somehow contrives to seem remote, and it can hardly fail to interest anyone who lived through the grim and exciting years of depression and war.—J. L. W.

• •

THE LAODICEAN

I SOMETIMES wonder if it's true
As wise men used to say
That we in other forms shall walk
When we have passed away.

I wonder if your guarded heart
That takes yet gives the least
Will pulse within the tawny pelt
Of some night-prowling beast.

Or, sinuous spirit, never sure,
And never fire nor snow,
I wonder if you'll run with wolves
Or play the haunted doe.

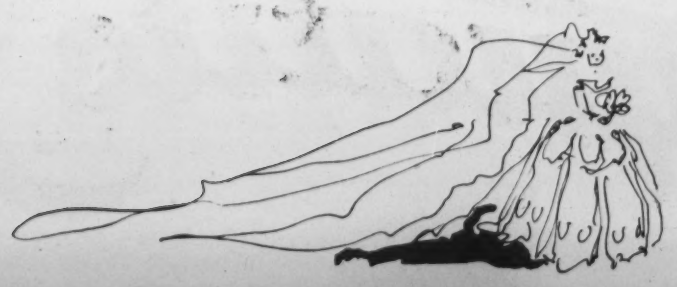
Half tiger-souled, half serpent-shy,
Will you be then, as here,
A velvet-padded Hunger and
A scaled and gliding Fear?

ARTHUR STRINGER

"There aren't any here, dear, the Bride registered with Simpson's Gift Service."

And when Simpson's experienced Gift Consultant takes over white elephants haven't a chance. She keeps a list of the Bride's preferences for friends to consult and notes their choices to avoid wedding gift duplications. For Showers the Gift Consultant is still the person to see. She suggests decorations, plans collective gifts for some Showers or coordinates individual selections for others. Her services are all without charge and available whenever you're choosing a gift.

Sixth Floor, Just outside Treasure House



Simpson's Toronto

Photo, Max Sauer *By Jaeger*

WORLD OF WOMEN

The Tailored Suit . . . a fundamental of the well-considered feminine wardrobe, is cherished for its year-round adaptability, its timeless good looks. The jacket of the moss green shetland suit (left) has a convertible collar, and its casual air is heightened by four pockets. The classic suit (right) in grey and white herringbone betrays urban inclinations in rounded lapels, slant flap pockets. Skirts are four-gore.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

CLASSES OF PRIVILEGE

What Social Equality Means in Moscow

By GENEVIEVE TABOUIS

Paris.

I ARRIVED in Moscow believing that I had entered a country in which there was total social equality. I discovered that I was wrong. The Soviet Union is in fact the country with the greatest social disparity and inequality in Europe.

The contents of the pay packets of the workers vary as much as the colors of the rainbow. For instance, two men may work at the same factory, and put in exactly the same amount of working hours every week. Yet one of them may have to live on a paltry 300 roubles a month, while the other, a skilled technician, will get as much as 5000 roubles for the same period. Thus the skilled worker has been permitted to climb to the top of the social ladder—to the place where the rungs are occupied by diplomats, scientists, high-ranking soldiers and artists.

Some of these top-rung men have bank accounts of 3 to 10 million roubles, their "savings" since Stalin and Lenin took over. Such fortunes enable the lucky owners to keep several cars, thoroughbred riding horses, a host of domestic servants, and—in this land of the most acute housing shortage—three or four houses of their own. "Top-rung men," like the State painter Garassimov and the State poet Simonov, are able to enjoy all the advantages that the "capitalistic system" offers to the very rich.

Yet the foreign visitor to the Soviet Union also meets the great army of the despairing, those victims of the Soviet system of efficiency who cannot eat enough because they cannot work enough.

Luxuries For Few

A French diplomat was the other day forced to seek shelter in a nearby house when his car broke down during a terrific thunderstorm. A man of nondescript age opened the door and took him to his room—a microscopic bedroom. He told his visitor that he belonged to the lowest class of workers—those who cannot achieve the official minimum output and are therefore only paid the monthly minimum of 300 roubles.

"It would be better for me if I were dead," said the Russian despondently. "I earn just enough to pay my rent, and to buy bread and onions. There is nothing left for clothes and other necessities . . . and yet I work and work as hard as I can . . . it is not good enough. Often I think of suicide—anyhow, death will come very soon. . ."

This social inequality—morally justified by the difference in output and achievement—seems natural to the Russians.

The foreigner is often shocked by the fact that the ordinary Muscovite who is neither endowed with special skill or talents, has no earthly chance of buying the unrationed "luxury goods" so temptingly displayed in the windows of the "free" shops. Another "privileged class" is that of the holders of high decorations—like the Order of Lenin or the Order of the Red Banner. Holders of these decorations get price reductions in the "free" shops and restaurants.

While in Moscow, I saw Mrs. Molotov, the wife of the former Foreign Minister, at the French Embassy. At a gala reception given in her husband's honor, Mrs. Molotov was dressed in a strikingly elegant and expensive blue evening gown that came from the *Atélier du Grand Théatre*, one of the new fashion salons in the Soviet capital.

Restricted Shopping

These new shops in Moscow which were opened after the war, vie in elegance with the best that Paris, London and New York have to offer. The wives of the Soviet Kremlin leaders, the wives of famous artists, of generals and industrial leaders, and top-rank theatre and film actresses buy there.

Shops such as these are barred to the ordinary worker and his family Workers have their own cooperative shops where they have to make their purchases. They are not allowed to buy outside their own cooperative shops, even in the unlikely event of being able to pay the exorbitant and prohibitive prices demanded in the "free" shops.

The privileged class can today buy wonderful and dazzling dresses in Moscow, the most costly furs and hats, and the *dernier cri* in fancy jewellery. Fantastic prices are also asked at the big Moscow restaurants —where you can dine and wine as well as, or even better than, any other capital of the world. Walking through the streets of Moscow, one sees many shop windows filled with luxury goods. But these are for the elect. The ordinary Muscovite can not afford to buy them.

The Soviet worker thinks of his colleague in the United States or Britain as an "exploited slave." Yet he has to work four times as many hours, for instance, to buy a pair of shoes, and five times as many hours to buy a shirt.

Free For All

Foreign visitors to Moscow are greatly impressed by the system of political information, free for all and practically inescapable.

Yet even this information and political education service is graded. For every rung of the social ladder, there is a corresponding "centre of education," run by a political agent, called an "agitator." In every plant there are different "agitators" for the different "classes" of workers. The same grading applies to the armed forces, the civil service, the agricultural workers. Even those living in far-away places are not neglected by the State. Political propaganda reaches the smallest hamlet, the tiniest village.

The latest development of this nation-wide propaganda service is the "monthly wall-paper"—the news bulletins published in the waiting rooms of cinemas (you wait inside the cinema in Moscow because of the cold), of the underground stations, railway stations, etc. These bulletins publish model conversations between Soviet citizens. The one I read dealt with the bad harvest in the Ukraine last year and the causes of the Civil war in China.

When you discuss politics with Russians, you soon learn that the word "Democracy" does not mean to them what it means to us; namely a form of Government which protects and respects the personal liberty of the individual.

Yet those who hope for a revolution in Russia because of the social inequality will be disappointed. The great majority of the Russian people seem to believe that they have no alternative to the present form of government.

However, there has been a certain subtle change since hundreds of thousands of Red Army soldiers who served in Western Europe, returned home to their farms and work benches. Government propaganda depicts the foreign worker as the hungry and exploited slave of his capitalist bosses. Now these hundreds of thousands of soldiers know better. They saw the truth for themselves.

PINEAPPLE GUAVA

Produces Rich Luscious Fruit on Dwarf Plants

This rich tropical fruit is produced on plants that are highly ornamental too. A fascinating and novel house-plant with its glossy green and silvery-gray foliage. Flowers as large as 1½ inches across, white to purplish crimson with crimson stamens; followed by delicious aromatic fruit about 1½ to 2 inches long. Flesh is translucent white of pronounced pineapple flavour and seeds so small as to be unnoticeable. May be used raw, cooked, or in jams and jellies. A bowl of fruit will fill a room with delightful fragrance. Easily grown from seed. Full directions supplied. **(Pkt. 25c) (3 pkts. 50c) postpaid.**

FREE OUR BIG 1949 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK

DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN, ONT.

JOAN RIGBY

COATS
DRESSES TWEEDS ACCESSORIES
SUITS

54 BLOOR STREET WEST TORONTO, CANADA

Midway 4969

BRAIN-TEASER

Full of Animal Spirits

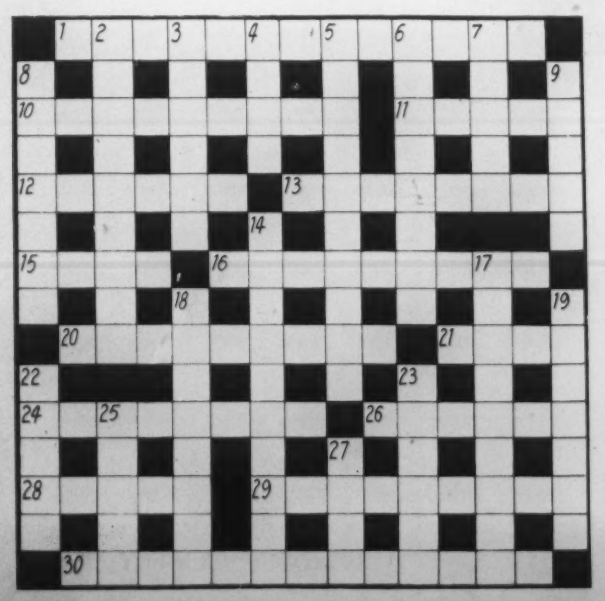
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. It's your down-to-earth partner who will help you do your share on a see-saw. (4, 4, 3, 2)
10. A dark horse? (9)
11. Friendless, la grippe may give acute distress. (5)
12. You'd twist and turn, too, with a rat in your middle. (6)
13. The smew is evidently opposed to black friars. (5-3)
15. The sharper he is the more he may have up his sleeve. (4)
16. Ever on a spree, somewhat dishevelled. (9)
20. Line up a spade with your 15 and reshuffle for fun. (9)
21. Get a member of parliament between the eyes. (4)
24. As a peaceful, last resort, pack your bag and leave the rest at home. (4, 4)
26. "Thou that art now the world's fresh ornament.
And only . . . . . to the gaudy spring". (Sonnets: Shakespeare) (6)
28. By the sound of it, the Eskimo has than the South Sea Islander, the stupid fellow. (5)
29. Some fat people work hard for this. (9)
30. In its day a famous best selling insect. (5-4-4)

DOWN

2. Can't wait state. (9)
3. Being so, she doesn't figure largely in France. (6)
4. Had he lived in the New World he might have written, "a cup of coffee, a doughnut and you, babe". (4)
5. Athirst for the spirit of Canada. Vat about it? (3, 7)
6. Not in camera. (8)
7. The most famous Jack of all. (5)
8. An old horse and a sheep. (7)
9. Kidneys on a stalk, perhaps. (5)
14. Butterfly of the Russian navy? (3, 7)
17. The wise men come, in short, to no good after taking rum. (9)
18. "Hi, Ned!" to a Scotchman. (8)
19. It's not only the Christmas tie that's almost blinding! (7)
22. One of a trio that starts the boys marching. (5)
23. One in hand at the moment? (6)
25. Is art the making of threadlike lines? (5)
27. Port swallowed by Baden-Powell? (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. The Emerald Isle
9 and 11. Wearing of the green
10. Belfast
11. See 9 across
12. Skin
14. Lengthen
15. Regret
17. Repeat
19. Cataract
23. Made
24. Sean O'Casey
26. Dracula
27. Changed
28. Luck of the Irish

DOWN

2. Hearten
3. Evidential
4. Engorged
5. Ambled
6. Dale
7. Spanker
8. Extinct
9. Whorl
13. Sedan-chair
16. Barnacle
17. Remodel
18. Padraic
20. Assigns 22. Depart
21. Toyed 25. Hugo (46)

it's a Nemo "Sensation" GIRDLE
THE BETTER TWO-WAY-STRETCH GIRDLE
● Freedom for Youthful Figures! Be comfortable in a Nemo "Sensation", the original all-elastic two-way-stretch girdle. It smoothes your figure lightly but firmly, yet leaves you free to move as you will. Knitted "Sensations" are run-proof, washable, easy on your stockings and oh so comfortable! Now available in white, blue and nude, in all sizes 26 to 30, in three lengths.
SOLD IN LEADING CORSET DEPARTMENTS
NEMO FOUNDATIONS,
559 COLLEGE ST., TORONTO

THREE OUT OF FIVE

Would You Marry Him?

By JOHN B. ELLIS

FOUR years ago the American psychologist, E. G. Ross, entered his waiting room and overheard the tailpiece of a conversation between two young and attractive women. His two patients were discussing their marital troubles, and one said wistfully: "I wonder whether more than one woman out of ten would marry her husband again, if she had a second choice."

This chance remark started one of the most searching analyses ever made of "Happiness and Marriage."

"Would you marry your husband again?" was the question put to over 30,000 women. Doctor Ross himself questioned American women of all age and income groups. Medical practitioners and psychologists put similar questions to women in Canada, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and eleven European countries.

Last month Dr. Ross started to sift and analyze the wealth of "evidence" collected during the past four years. He found that three out of every five wives had told the doctors that they would marry their husbands again if they had the choice.

Altogether 30,108 women were questioned. 17,811 replied: "I am certain I would marry my husband again." 4,919 (about one in five) replied: "I probably would marry him again—I am not sure." 4,802 said: "I would not marry him again, if I had a free choice. The rest (2576) replied "I do not know at all."

Dr. Ross first divided the material into "national groups" and then made several sub-divisions — "Age," "Income," etc. "I was somewhat surprised to find that the answers did not differ very much in the various countries," he says. "The number of unhappy marriages seems somewhat smaller in countries with 'easy' divorce laws—where marriages can be dissolved without great difficulties." If you examine your own circle of friends, you will probably find the same percentage of "Yes," "Perhaps" and "No."

Is lack of money the principal home-wrecker?

Dr. Ross discovered that money did not matter as much as he had thought. The wives who said "No" came from all walks of life, they were rich women and poor, young and old, came from cities and towns of all sizes. There were slightly more women in the "below-the-average" income groups than in the others. However, even in these groups the "Yes" always outnumbered the "No." (More than one hundred women wrote: "I would gladly re-marry him again if he would only provide a home for us.")

Age did not matter at all. Women aged 24 provided the same percentage of "Yes" and "No" as their sisters twenty years older. There were more "No" replies in the higher education groups. Apparently a diploma does not guarantee happiness. The part played by children, on the other hand, was considerable. Mothers were far more prepared to stick to their first choice than childless wives.

Are women with a large family happier than those with a single child? Both groups provided an equal share of "Yes" and "No" replies.

Almost all the women who decided that they would marry their husbands if given a free second choice, described their married life as happy or very happy. They were inclined to think that they had married the only man in the world with whom success was possible. However, it is nearer to the truth that they were of the "happy marriage" type.

Engagement Period

The percentage of happy marriages was greatest amongst those women who married not too early (not before reaching the age of 22) and who had known their future husbands for at least a year before marrying him. Their engagement period had been even-tempered, almost prosaic. Those couples who look forward to marriage with "pleasant anticipations, but without great, passionate longing" have the greatest chance of happiness in married life.

Many women added personal remarks. Almost every woman who wrote "No" felt that she had to explain why. Thus the negative replies mirror the causes of connubial happiness all over the world. The worst faults of "unsatisfactory" husbands were listed in this order: selfishness, thoughtlessness, fault-finding, flirtations, meanness, lack of consideration, excessive drinking and extravagance.

Four hundred women complained that their husbands "do not talk enough."

Dr. Ross and his aides have now started with a similar questionnaire addressed this time to husbands. So far only 12,000 replies have been received and noted, but the evidence in hand leaves no doubt that men are likely to be less disappointed in marriage than women.

This is how the figures compare:

	Women	Men
"Yes"	59%	63%
"Probably"	16%	20%
"No"	16%	13%
"I don't know" ...	9%	4%

One woman in every three confessed that her marriage turned out less happily than she expected, while only one husband in every seven expressed similar discontent. Can this discrepancy be explained by the fact that women expect more from marriage than men? asks Dr. Ross.

Another fact emerged from this data: Men are happier in married life when they married after reaching the age of 30. Most of the "No" replies came from men who married before they had reached the age of 24.

What qualities do men most appreciate in their wives?

It seems that the wife who has natural charm, and is friendly, sweet and companionable, will win every time over the perfect beauty and perfect housewife. The wives' three principal faults, according to their husbands, were nagging, extravagance and poor housekeeping.

P.S. Many husbands complained about their wives' jealousy. Wives rarely made this complaint.

Did the women and men answer the questions truthfully, and without mental reservations? Dr. Ross and his helpers think so.

No Secrecy

Every questionnaire was accompanied by an assurance that the replies would be treated with professional secrecy. Neither names nor addresses were asked for.

As an experiment, the doctor once sent out a batch of 400 forms containing a "Your Name" column. No assurances about the secrecy were added. The result was surprising. Almost all women replied that they were happily married and would surely marry their husbands again if given a second chance. There were only six "No," and four "Don't Know." Later on identical questionnaires, but without the "Your Name" column, and with an assurance about the secrecy, were sent to the same four hundred, and this time seventy-nine more came out into the open as "discontented."

But the most surprising reply came from a wife in London who said "Emphatically No" and added this remark: "After studying your interesting questionnaire carefully, and considering the matter for some time, I have decided to ask my husband for a divorce."

BASIC PRINCIPLES

The Under-Cover Story

By EANSWYTHE ROWLEY

THIS YEAR'S clothes, whether stream-lined to Hollywood's precision or gathered into Dior fullness, need underlying control. The garment worn with a black velvet cocktail dress will not fill the basic requirements of an English tailleur; and the sofe flexible panti-girdle donned for sports is another consideration again.

Let's begin with posture, as it is related to foundation garments. Looking at this spring's inswerved and flared costume-coats, at suits which depend for *chic* upon midriff indentation, it becomes obvious they can be worn only with perfect physical aplomb . . . head and chest up, abdomen and back flat through expert corsetry. By the use of net and elastic, foundation garment manufacturers have engineered newly styled garments which deftly control the figure without bullying it into submission. There's a gossamer look to some new fabrics, but they shouldn't deceive the eye; English elastics, nylon elastic nets and elastic satins have their own masterly way of setting up figure control.

Under the Eye

Generally speaking, a new season's ensemble should be bought with a new girdle or all-in-one. Most big stores make a point of this procedure; and a wise one it is, when alterations can be made to conform to the new figure lines. Choice of proper garments for your own particular self should be made under the eye of a graduate corsetiere. Matronly figures require expertly elasticized garments, while junior sizes can safely depend on the "softies."

Watch eagerly for something revolutionary in brassieres, one that should be on the market in time for Easter. Its chief feature is that it will hold its shape in the laundry tub. By a special process . . . don't ask how, just accept it as another modern miracle . . . the cups of the brassiere retain their original supporting qualities. They appear soft while damp, but the heat of ironing snaps them back to their original shapeliness.

There should be at least three brassieres in every wardrobe. The sports-wise bra is made of heavier material and constructed to give greater support than for the average run of daytime activities. Formal bras of lace and net follow the plunging neckline; and with full focus still on the completely bare shoulder, at least one strapless bra is a Must.

Something else new: a miracle pantie-girdle which has much to recommend it in the way of comfort. Light in weight, strong on support, this one has the added advantage of quick change-over to a straight girdle if need be.

Color catches the eye today in below-the surface fashions; not merely black and white and pastel-peach, but pale blue and occasionally yellow. Your choice in the matter depends entirely on whether or not you are of the school which believes basic colors should match the flesh until slip and dress adorn the body beautiful.

One word about care. Good materials, expert craftsmanship have fashioned your foundation garments. They do, therefore, deserve the respect bestowed upon laces and other fineries. Launder them frequently . . . . after three or four times of wearing; keep them away from heat; fold away neatly with sachets when not in use; repair them the minute fabric weaknesses occur. Treat your garments gently and they'll respond with long and faithful service.

Canada's Foremost Fashion Designer
DRESSES by Lawrence Sperber
MONTREAL
HAVE A LONGER FASHION LIFE
Your favourite shop sells them

ORIENTAL RUGS
LARGE STOCK OF PERSIAN, BROADLOOM & DOMESTIC RUGS
RUGS BOUGHT, SOLD or TAKEN IN TRADE
Cleaning, Repairing & "BERLOU" Mothproofing
S. J. ALIMAN
RADNOLPH 3598
23 GRENVILLE TORONTO

Roses

Hardy Plants for Canadian Homes
YOU can add glorious, vibrant color to your garden this summer with magnificent new McCONNELL ROSES!
That's right . . . beautiful roses even the first year. They're all vigorous . . . will bloom from early summer continuing to late frost. Superb, new Everblooming Hybrid Teas . . . Hybrid Perpetuals . . . hardy, Shrub Roses . . . outstanding, new Climbing Roses.
Write today for the FREE 1949 Catalogue listing over 1,300 varieties . . . Shrubs . . . Perennials . . . Bush Fruits . . . Berry Bushes, etc. . . . all developed for superior growth in Canadian climate. It has a wealth of gardening tips, too!
As Growers Shipping Direct WE SAVE YOU MONEY
(Established 1912)
We Ship From Coast to Coast
M92

The McCONNELL NURSERY CO.
PORT BURWELL ONTARIO

Elizabeth Arden

Every Age can be Beautiful
AND ELIZABETH ARDEN PROVES IT!
It's not birthdays that count ...it's beauty and health such as only Elizabeth Arden's famous Three-Fold Routine can give.
CLEANSE with Ardena or Fluffy Cleansing Cream, 1.25 to 7.00.
REFRESH with Ardena Skin Tonic, 1.25 to 9.75. Ardena Special Astringent, 2.75 and 4.75.
SMOOTH with Ardena Velva Cream, 1.25 to 7.00 Orange Skin Cream, 1.25 to 9.50; or Ardena Perfection Cream, 7.50 and 12.50.
Elizabeth Arden
SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
and at Smartest Shops in Every Town

NEW!*

* We've ACTIVATED SEISMOTITE in New Postwar OLD DUTCH CLEANSER to give you FASTER, EASIER CLEANING than any other cleanser you've ever used
SAME FAMILIAR PACKAGE
The First Major Cleanser Improvement Since The Introduction of Seismotite!
MADE IN CANADA
CUDAHY Plus Product VALUE TESTED AND PROVED
CUTS GREASE ON CONTACT

RECORDS

Tribute to Delius

By JOHN L. WATSON

IT IS one of the curious paradoxes of creative art that a man like Frederick Delius, who was born of German parents and lived most of his adult life in America and France, should seem to us to represent all that is ultra-English in music! Perhaps it is because his cultural inheritance, like that of England, was essentially a hybrid one, an illogical mixture of Gothic and Mediterranean, expressed in music which contains the sunlit impressionism of Debussy and the wild, northern lyricism of Grieg, as well as the peculiar melancholy of the American negro.

Of all the interpreters of Delius, none has been more successful than the composer's friend, Sir Thomas Beecham, who, with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, has recorded most of the major works on behalf of the Delius Trust. Two of these albums have been issued in Canada by Victor, one containing the English Rhapsody, "Brigg Fair", (DM1206), the other comprising the Piano Concerto, the March Caprice and the choral tone-poem, "A Song of the High Hills" (DM1185).

The Piano Concerto, composed in 1897, is an early and immature work. While it contains passages of extraordinary beauty, it also contains considerable evidence that Delius was not entirely at home in the sort of work which requires at least a modicum of formal construction. Its structure is curious; quite the reverse, in fact, of the familiar baroque concerto. For Delius, the orchestra was the instrument and in his concerto the piano is merely one of the components of the orchestra, whose particular duty it is to provide embellishment and ornamentation but which can seldom be entrusted with really important thematic material. The performance in this instance, by Betty Beecham, is entirely competent but, by the very nature of the work, it is the orchestra which takes top honors. The recording is excellent except for a slight weakness in some of the fortissimo passages.

"A Song of the High Hills" was written in 1912 and reveals Delius at the height of his powers as a creator of impressionistic landscapes, an interpreter of the misty, evanescent beauties of nature. It is scored for orchestra and chorus but, again, the vocal instrument is used sparingly and the burden of the work falls upon the orchestra. The choral part—performed here by the Luton Choir—is wordless, (compare the treatment of voices in Debussy's "Sirenes") and the emphasis is on the tenor part.

Sir Thomas provides an exciting, impassioned performance and the recording is absolutely first-rate. The climaxes are wonderfully well pointed up and the dynamic range is especially broad (listen for the sepulchral drum-beats on side ten!).

"Brigg Fair" is, of course, one of the best known of all Delius' works. Based on a Lincolnshire folk-song, it epitomizes the English countryside, depicts it with a fondness, an intimacy, which has scarcely been matched in the music of any other composer. The performance is beautifully controlled and restrained and the recording is clear and spacious.

Unorthodox

One of the most engagingly and delightfully unorthodox of all modern chamber works is the String Quartet in G Minor of Claude Debussy. When it was composed, in 1893, it caused a good deal of eyebrow-raising for it is decidedly informal in structure and bizarre in harmonic treatment. It includes, among other things, a brilliant, erratic pizzicato section and a slow movement of heart-breaking poignancy. The new recording—a much-needed one, by the way—stars the Paganini Quartet, whose performance is delicate and subtle and whose string tone is clean and mordant. The recording is excellent.

Lalo's famous — or infamous — "Symphonie Espagnole" is duck soup for violinists; it provides all sorts of scope for fancy effects without imposing too great a burden on the technical equipment of the fiddler. Apart from this, it is thoroughly agreeable music to listen to and the new Victor presentation (DM1207), by Yehudi Menuhin with the Orchestre Colonne, under Jean Fournet, is a satisfactory one. Mr. Menuhin gives it all the benefit of his prodigious technical skill and his luscious, sensuous violin tone and the recording is exceptionally bright and resonant.

The light-hearted, tongue-in-cheek "Variations on a Nursery Theme" for Piano and Orchestra by Erno Dohnanyi is a classic example of humor in music: humor of the more sophisticated kind, conceived by a sound, logical musical mind with a flair for good-natured satire. The composition begins with a pompous and grandiose prelude which mounts to a gigantic climax to introduce the theme—known to most of us in this country as the customary setting for "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star"—picked out, music-student fashion, on the piano. Then come the variations —wickedly effective satires on the characteristic styles of Schuman, Brahms, Rachmaninoff, Richard Strauss, *et al*, and the composition ends with a deadly serious passacaglia and fugue. The whole work is played with sprightly good humor by Cyril Smith, with the assistance of the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Malcom Sargent, on Columbia D228. The recording is clear and sonorous.

—Photo by John Steele

LOIS OGILVIE, 25-year-old Ottawa soprano, is an all-round musician, member of Leslie Bell Choir, violin recitalist and member of Toronto Prom Orchestra. Her latest composition, "C'est le Fun", a mixture of French and English, has been accepted by a national publisher.

MUSIC

Fine Lieder Cycle

By JOHN YOCOM

ONE of the finest recitals it has been our privilege to hear this year was presented last Wednesday afternoon at Toronto's Royal Conservatory by the noted Canadian teacher, adjudicator and concert baritone, Dr. Ernesto Vinci. The house was packed, a fact which was not altogether surprising when one considered that for Dr. Vinci's singing Sir Ernest MacMillan was the pianist.

The work presented was Schubert's delightful lieder cycle "Die Schone Müllerin," based on Wilhelm Muller's poems. Dr. Vinci sang twenty of the songs with only a half-way intermission break. The intimate substance of the lovely cycle with separate items of a folksong quality was excellently projected; first, by the fact it was in a small concert hall; second, by the sympathetic interpretation, eloquence and intimate personal character of the soloist's performance; and third, by the good taste and commanding pronouncement of each theme on the part of the pianist.

Dr. Vinci has a fine resonant voice, an instrument which has been fashioned by concert experience in Europe and America and has stood him in good stead in opera, oratorio and lecture-recital. Last week the tonal exactitude was in evidence but it was the warmth and richness of voice that won him the genuine ovations. The dramatic sequence of the lovelorn apprenticed miller pouring out his affection for the maid, expressing his innermost thoughts to the brook, being jilted for the stranger, his heartbreak and death, and the finale (the brook's requiem-like lullaby) was kept dominant. Thus, the total effect of Dr. Vinci's singing of the cycle was not a group of separate lyrics of contrasting moods but a completely unified verse-narrative.

Well-Paced G. & S.

"The Mikado," presented by the Eaton Operatic Society in Toronto's Eaton Auditorium last week, was a slick, well-paced, and fresh performance of the Gilbert and Sullivan classic. Both the male and women's chorus were well trained and effective; the individual roles were more than capably performed.

William Harper as Nanki-Poo and Erna Friesen as Yum-Yum were delightful, but it was probably Ross Smith as Pooh-Bah and Geoffrey Hatton as Ko-Ko that the audience found most enjoyable. Pooh-Bah was a most frightening Japanese potentate, and the unhappy Ko-Ko a very wily Oriental gentleman. Though Pooh-Bah occasionally sang flat, his acting was at a sustained high throughout. Allison Littlefair as Katisha, the thwarted female dreadnought, was quite awe-inspiring enough. George Simpson's Mikado was a gay dog; one wondered how he could ever have suggested that Nanki-Poo should wed Katisha.

This show obviously gained a great deal from the presence of Harry Norris, formerly conductor of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Co. His professional talent powered the company to a more than amateur show.—RODNEY GREY.

Briefs

The Royal Conservatory Opera, Toronto, announces two evenings of operatic excerpts, to be presented in Hart House Theatre March 30 and April 4. Feature of the productions will be the first Toronto performance of Puccini's one-act comic opera "Gianni Schicchi," in English, which is to be presented both evenings. On the March 30 program the Puccini work will be billed with excerpts from "Manon" and "Fidelio," and on the April 4 program with the Second Act of "Madame Butterfly."

The Hambourg Conservatory, Toronto, announces that three six-week master courses will be given under the direction of the world-famed pianist, Mark Hambourg, commencing Monday, April 25.

The next production of the Montreal Opera Guild, directed by Madame Pauline Donalda, will be Verdi's "Otello" which will be presented under Emil Cooper's direction at His Majesty's Theatre on May 11 and 13. A cast of singers from the Metropolitan Opera will include Frederick Jagel.

The Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Allard de Ridder, will present a high school concert on Friday, March 25, at 8.30 p.m., in Glebe Collegiate Auditorium.

Zoia Polewska, violoncellist, recently come from Europe, is to give a recital at the Plateau Hall, Montreal, on Wednesday, March 23.

SYMPHONY
POP
CONCERT
PAUL SCHERMAN, Conducting
FRIDAY March 25 8.15 P.M.
MARY SYME
Pianist
50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 (no tax)
MASSEY HALL

NAUSEA affects many children when traveling. For comfort and relief try MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
Used by children and adults over ½ century on LAND and SEA... THE WORLD OVER

MOULTON COLLEGE
70-88 BLOOR STREET EAST
TORONTO
RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
GRADE I TO XIII
Central Location
New Senior Residence
New Modern Equipment
MUSIC • ART • SPORTS
School Re-opens Sept. 14th
For illustrated brochure, write or telephone the Principal
MISS MARJORIE TROTTER, M.A.

Toilet Soap

Three handsome-size cakes, long lasting because Roger & Gallet Soap is solid, hard, dry throughout. In a choice of famous fragrances.

ROGER & GALLET
PARIS — LONDON — SYDNEY — BUENOS AIRES — NEW YORK
General Agent for Canada, J. Alfred Ouimet, 84 St. Paul St. E., Montreal

T. C. S.
Founded 1865

A BOARDING SCHOOL in the Country for Boys from nine to eighteen years of age. Separate Junior School for boys under fourteen.

ENROLMENT
The enrolment in the Senior School is limited to 175 boys, and in the Junior School to 75 boys.
Nearly all classes are restricted to twenty or less members.
For five years places have been taken many months in advance; there are only a few vacancies left for next September. Boys are now entered through 1955.

SCHOLARSHIPS
Memorial Scholarships to the value of $500 a year are offered for annual competition. Candidates write the regular entrance examinations at the beginning of May.

BURSARIES
More than twenty bursaries of varying amounts are awarded annually to deserving boys. These are endowed bursaries, and those given by the Old Boys' Association, the Ladies' Guild, and other friends of the School.

Further information will be gladly given on request to the Headmaster,
PHILIP KETCHUM, M.A.
Trinity College School
PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

CATALOGUE
Free on Request

Paeony Kelway's Glorious, a sample illustration from our '49 catalogue.

EVERGREENS — ROSES
SHADE TREES — DWARF TREES
ALPINES — PERENNIALS
HEDGES — SHRUBS
FOUNDATION PLANTING
LANDSCAPE SERVICE
SHERIDAN NURSERIES LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: 4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5, Ont.
NURSERIES: Sheridan and Clarkson, Ont.
SALES STATIONS: 1870 Yonge St. (at Chaplin Cres.) Toronto.
1186 Bay St. (at Bloor St.) Toronto.
Lakeshore Highway No. 2 at Clarkson, Ont.
5895 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, P.Q.

NURSES' VIEWPOINT

Nursing Shortage Symptom of Basic Problems

By RAE CHITTICK

THE name of Florence Nightingale is inextricably associated with the nursing profession and has given the profession much of its high esteem. Nurses appreciate this: but some of us are beginning to think that under modern circumstances the Florence Nightingale tradition is a handicap as well as a blessing. For despite the great social and economic changes of the past hundred years, people still expect every nurse to show the same intense devotion as Florence Nightingale, the same disinterest in material rewards, the same willingness to serve human needs, no matter how hard the work or how long the hours.

Now, of course, there are a lot of people in the nursing profession today who really live up to that tradition: without them, our profession would be in a sorry plight. But we must face the fact that under the circumstances of modern life, we cannot expect all nurses—or indeed the majority of them—to be as self-sacrificing as Florence Nightingale. Like most of us they are frankly interested in such matters as wages, hours and working conditions.

Any attempt to fill the ranks of the nursing profession, so that the supply of nurses equals the demand, must take recognition of this. In fact, we should no longer regard nursing as a sisterhood devoted to a great humanitarian cause, but as a skilled profession performing an essential service to society, and in turn offering a satisfactory livelihood to the best type of young woman.

It is difficult to break with tradition and lead the general public to regard nursing in this light. Most people seem to think that nurses should be plentiful, cheap, industrious and undemanding. This is why they are disturbed and even alarmed by the shortage of nurses, or more strictly, by the shortage of nursing, since the number of nurses graduating is the highest in Canada's history. What are the reasons for this shortage?

One reason is the prevailing prosperity. People are spending more money on health needs of various kinds than ever before, and this creates a record demand for nursing. Another effect of prosperity is that it stimulates marriage: a great many graduate nurses become casualties, so to speak, at the altar. Again, the graduate nurse is finding many new opportunities for her knowledge and skill—in industry, in schools, in clinics and in various kinds of public health work.

However, the most important reason for the shortage of nurses is a remarkable change in the treatment of hospital patients. Patients are got out of bed five or six hours after a surgical operation, and discharged in a few days. Gone is the time of long, slow convalescence, since it has been found that patients do better when they get up soon after their operation and go home at the earliest possible moment. This means that hospitals are full of acutely ill patients requiring constant care.

Greater Demands

A few years ago, the surgeon did his best in the operating room and left the long healing process to nature. Today, hypodermics, intravenous solutions, and intramusclar injections hasten the healing process. But all these new treatments, so important to the patient, consume the time of the nursing staff. A study done in a large Boston hospital in the spring of 1948 showed that the injection of antibiotics alone (penicillin, streptomycin, etc.) in a 24-hour period took the full time of 41.8 nurses—almost enough nursing personnel to staff three 37-bed floors in the same hospital during the pre-war days.

Increased prosperity and a more acute awareness of the social aspects of health are stimulating governments to expand health services in every direction. Provincial health departments, assisted by Federal Government grants, are establishing many new services, all of which require an ever-increasing staff of medical personnel.

It is obvious, in view of all these changes, that we need more nurses. But just how many more do we need? It is very difficult to say, for a real survey has never been done. Nobody has defined nursing nor analyzed the work of a professional nurse. When a job is to be done, and there are only a few hands to do it, nurses take up the slack. Sample studies done here and there on the work of nurses are startling: some reveal that 50 to 60 per cent of the work done by graduate nurses could be done just as well by people without as much training.

For several years the Canadian Nurses' Association has been urging a complete survey of nursing and nursing problems in Canada. Having no money of its own, save the small fees paid by its members, it is powerless to make such a study. The Joint Committee on Nursing of the Canadian Nurses' Association, the Canadian Hospital Council and the Canadian Medical Association have strongly advised the Department of National Health and Welfare to undertake a national survey of nursing through which the nation's needs might be determined. But so far no action has been taken.

National Survey?

A national survey of nursing needs would have far-reaching implications. It would not only decide the number of nurses needed and the kind of jobs they should do but inevitably it would determine the nature of nursing education itself. Leaders in the nursing profession have long advocated revolutionary changes in the education of student nurses, for nursing education is not meeting modern requirements, nor is it founded on the established principles of good education.

Nursing education remains approximately what it was fifty years ago—an apprenticeship course. From the very beginning, it has been—with the exception of a few university schools—completely outside the domain of our general educational institutions. It is an adjunct of hospitals, and the primary purpose of a hospital is not to educate, but to care for sick people. There is a tremendous distinction between a curriculum in which the clinical work is geared to the hospital needs, and one which is geared to educational objectives.

Whether or not hospitals make a financial gain by having training schools is a debatable point. A study of nursing school finances conducted in 1944 by the United States Public Health Service showed that by and large students' tuition payments and fees, plus the value of their services, somewhat exceeded the cost of maintenance and education incurred by the schools. In other words, the hospitals made a small profit.

It is generally agreed, however, that the best hospitals actually lose money by conducting a nursing school while the poorer hospitals make money on the cheap labor provided by students. It seems quite wrong in any event, that this one type of education should be paid for entirely by the students themselves, that they should be denied not only the financial aid of the state, but also the guidance of experts in the educational field.

The public has its own ideas on the nursing shortage. One solution put forward is to lower the educational qualifications for student nurses. It is suggested that any intelligent, responsible person interested in nursing should be allowed to enter a hospital school, even though her education ended at the little red school house. This means, in effect, that the serious responsibility of professional nursing should be granted to people, who despite the ample opportunities granted by our educational system, have failed to complete high school.

Another solution offered by the public is to establish schools of nursing in many small hospitals. Experience has shown that small hospitals cannot afford to conduct nursing schools. They haven't the money to pay for classroom and laboratory equipment and adequate teaching staffs. While our large hospital schools are all filled, many of our small hospital schools have difficulty in obtaining applicants.

Not An Emergency

Another suggestion made by the public is for nurses to work longer hours. Let every nurse work a few extra hours each day, it is said, and the gap will be bridged. The implication here is that these longer hours would simply be a temporary measure to tide the hospitals over an emergency. Yet this is not an emergency: it is the natural consequence of a good many social changes that have presumably come to stay.

There is no more certain way to drive nurses out of the hospital, and prospective students away from the schools, than by increasing the hours of work. In an era when most people are demanding a 40-hour week with long week ends and statutory holidays, the nursing profession can hardly expect to attract recruits with a 56 or 60-hour week, split shifts, night work and regular duty on Sundays and holidays.

Since it is hospitals that are most affected by the nursing shortage, it has been suggested that they should hold nurses for a year after they graduate in a sort of internship. This really amounts to indentured labor. Furthermore, since it adds another year to the training period, it would tend to discourage many students from entering the profession.

Now if all these solutions look hopeless, what alternatives have the nurses themselves to offer? Here are some of them. Firstly, we should train more assistant nurses or nursing aides. All patients do not require the same amount or the same quality of nursing care. Chronic and convalescent patients, for example, can be adequately cared for by people without professional training. Nursing aides or trained practical nurses do splendid work under the guidance of the professional nurse.

However, to attract women into this work, we must offer nursing aides prestige and status. This, in turn, means that we should give them a well-planned course lasting

Western Canadian home of Mr. & Mrs. N. B. Jacob, showing Twindow insulating windou panes

Mohammed was born 1378 years too soon!

MOHAMMED never did get the mountain to come to him. But today, *you* in your home can bring *all* the great outdoors within reach of your enjoyment. You can sit by a smiling fire—yet delight in the wild frolic of winter. You can make your cool living room a refuge from summer's heat—yet have flowers at your feet.

An illusion? Yes . . . but what a refreshing one! And so easy to have when you replace view-obstructing wall areas with large picture windows of Twindow. Thousands of Twindow insulating windowpanes, supplied and installed by Hobbs, have brought pleasure to homes large and small. Twindow is a hermetically sealed window unit that keeps rooms warm right up to the pane in winter. It prevents condensation; vision is clear in coldest weather. And you can have large windows with broad outdoor views no matter what the season.

Every day, Hobbs co-operates with Canadian architects to make living and working more enjoyable through the use of modern glass products. Hobbs Glass Limited, London, Canada.

Also sold in Canada by Hobbs: PC Glass Blocks • Foamglas insulation • Corrugated glass • Herculite tempered glass • Plate glass • Carrara • Safety glass • Nucite glass chalkboard • Mirrors • Pittsburgh Paints with Color Dynamics.

Look to GLASS for better living... come to HOBBS for glass!

HOBBS GLASS . PAINT

1

Oriental Cream BOURJOIS

...beautifies the complexion. Your mirror will show delightful results.

White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

He is thoroughly enjoying himself

and you can enjoy your gardening this year too if you follow the advice in the 1949 edition of WEBB'S GARDEN GUIDE

NEW AND EVEN BETTER

WRITE TODAY

Webb's SEEDS

Dept. S3

145 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

ten to twelve months, and, on the completion of this course, they should be certificated and licensed. At present only two provinces, Manitoba and Alberta, have licensing regulations for assistant nurses or nursing aides.

This partial solution—the training of nursing aides—has not been getting the attention it deserves. Instead of training them by the hundreds we should be training them by thousands. For the hospitals can absorb them by the thousands. Authorities estimate that assistant nurses can be employed usefully in hospitals at the ratio of two nursing aides to every graduate nurse.

Secondly, let us shorten the traditional three-year period for training nurses. This can only be done if nursing students are truly students and not just apprentices serving the needs of the hospital. If nursing students are in a school to learn, they should engage only in those activities that contribute to their education. This means the elimination of the many repetitive tasks so wasteful to the student and so necessary to the hospital.

Real Students

To make nurses in training real students in the accepted meaning of the term, nursing schools should be organized apart from the administration of the hospital. The hospital should be used merely for clinical experience, much as hospitals are now used by medical schools for the same purpose. There is good reason to believe that a shorter course would attract more candidates, since the Canadian Nurses' Association demonstration school in Windsor, which plans on graduating nurses in a little over two years, has far more applicants that it can accept.

Thirdly, let us establish central schools of nursing. These are particularly necessary in a country like Canada where there are so many small hospitals unable to support a school. By a central school we mean an established centre where students will receive their classroom and laboratory instruction. From this centre students will be routed through a number of small hospitals for clinical experience. Affiliations could be arranged with special institutions, such as orthopedic hospitals, mental hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoria.

Lastly—and this should probably come first—let us find out what Canadians need in the way of nursing service and the best way to give it to them. This can be done only by a careful scientific survey on a national basis. When this information is gathered each province should plan how best to meet the needs within its own boundaries. This means that the Department of Public Health in each province should plan nursing education as carefully as the various provincial departments of education plan general education.

The character and location of each nursing school should be related to the needs of the province, whether it be a university school, to prepare administrators and teachers, or a school for the certification of professional nurses to do general duty, or a school to train nursing aides to assist professional nurses.

Only a central authority can estimate the needs and carry out efficient plans to fulfill these needs.

A provincially organized plan for nursing education grows more imperative with the rapidly changing picture of medical and health services. Hospitals must become centres for preventive medicine and public health education. Since patients now spend their convalescent period in the home, instead of the hospital, more health work needs to be done by visiting nurses. Professional nurses will be required for many phases of public health teaching and preventive medicine which are carried on in the community, and not in the hospitals. The rise of psychosomatic medicine requires nurses who will study the personality of the patient, as well as his home and family background.

All these new needs mean that it is no longer sufficient for nurses merely to be trained in hospital work.

The public has a right to be disturbed by the nursing shortage. But the nursing profession itself is equally disturbed, and has made numerous attempts to solve the problem. Nursing organizations throughout Canada have worked long and earnestly to obtain recruits—using their own money for the purpose. They have studied and recommended improvements in the curriculum to make it better serve our changing health needs. They have staunchly advocated the training of licensed assistant nurses and as a result of their work a few schools have been established for this purpose. Finally, with the assistance of the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Canadian Nurses' Association has launched the first experiment of its kind to try to prove that professional nurses can be prepared in less than three years.

There is much, much more we should like to do: but we are handicapped by lack of money and lack of authority. Any further steps to remedy the nursing shortage in Canada must be undertaken by the Dominion and provincial governments, which alone have the power, financial and otherwise, to introduce the reforms suggested. It is with them and not with the nursing profession that the remedy lies.

CONCERNING FOOD

Saturday Night Supper

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

AT this time of the year thoughts of a new hat and spring housecleaning are likely to clutter up the Woman-in-Charge's usual ability to organize the food for the week-end. There is, of course, nothing abnormal about this state of affairs except that the house-cleaning end of things seems very dull unless a redecorating job on at least one room can be contemplated. A much more satisfactory pastime is to buy all the glossy fashion magazines you can lay your hands on, curl up on the chaise longue and make plans for a complete new wardrobe. In all probability any resemblance between the plans and the clothes you do achieve will be purely coincidental.

In the meantime what about the three daily meals? Monday through Friday seems to follow a pattern of sorts and so does Sunday but Saturday is definitely the topsyturvy day of the week. You can never hope to know the score about the activities of the other members of the household, so you issue orders for the day to the effect that dinner will be served at 1 p.m. sharp and the evening meal will be supper, served at a time convenient to everyone. You have to work Saturday morning any way, so you might as well get the major meal over with and have a comparatively free afternoon.

However you still have to serve something for supper and the tin of tomato soup and cheese sandwich, standard luncheon-fare for the housewife, may not be entirely satisfactory. You could decide that beans, a Saturday night dish hallowed by Boston tradition, would serve the purpose admirably. Rather than become embroiled in the ever-fascinating question as to the correct proportion of molasses, salt pork and navy beans involved in the dish and the long cooking on the back of the stove, we suggest more streamlined tactics with the use of the pressure cooker.

Saturday Beans

1 cup lima beans (or Canadian white beans)
2 tbsp. drippings
1 - 12 oz. tin luncheon meat
Flour
1 medium onion chopped
¼ cup diced celery
1 cup tomato juice
¼ tsp. dry mustard or 1 tsp. prepared mustard
¾ tsp. salt
1 tbsp. brown sugar
½ tsp. chili powder (optional)

Wash and soak beans overnight or 4 hours in warm water to cover (lima beans only).

Melt drippings in pressure cooker and dredge the luncheon meat (left whole) with flour. Brown thoroughly in hot fat. Remove meat. Add onion and celery and sauté in fat (add more fat if necessary). Add beans and the tomato juice mixed with the remaining ingredients. Combine well. Place meat on top of beans, etc. Adjust cover, release air and cook 25 minutes at 15 lbs. pressure. Let pressure return to normal. Serve meat sliced on platter surrounded by beans. Sufficient for 4 generous servings. Double the quantity for eight if you possess the large size pressure cooker.

Note: If using Canadian white beans cook for 5 minutes longer (30 minutes) at 15 lbs. pressure.

Personal Note: When first testing this bean dish we used double the quantity of beans, etc., but not the meat. We consumed half the beans and all the meat (for 4 people) with the result that we became quite ingenious about serving beans in various disguises—fried bean cakes, bean soup, beans for one person for luncheon and finally the lady-by-the-day finished them up. Despite this experience we enjoyed the dish very much.

Suggestions to serve with Saturday Beans: shredded leaf lettuce salad with Russian dressing, chilled fruit cup and cookies.

Oyster addicts who watch for the r's in the months' nomenclature, are always willing to make a meal of their favorite mollusc. Saturday supper with oyster stew as the feature attraction accompanied by pickled cabbage, crusty rolls and chilled canned apricots would be sufficient to fortify anyone for the evening.

Lydia's Oyster Stew

A great-aunt of ours who had a talented flair for food, picked up this method of making oyster stew from a noted seafood hostelry south of the border. In her recipe the main ingredients were listed accurately but the seasonings were left to the discretion of the cook. We have included basic quantities for these seasonings which can be increased if desired.

1 pint oysters
4 cups milk
3 tbsp. butter
½ tsp. celery salt
1 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. pepper
8 crackers unsalted

Heat oysters in their own liquor just until the edges curl. Remove from heat. Scald milk in top part of double boiler and add butter and seasonings. Add oysters and juice to seasoned milk. Stir and taste and reseason. Keep over hot water over very low heat (not even simmering temperature) for thirty minutes to allow flavor to ripen. This is quite contrary to the usual procedure where you combine both milk and oysters and serve at once. However you will find that the flavor does improve on standing but you have to watch that your heat is low enough to avoid further cooking. Roll the crackers very fine and stir into the stew just before serving. Serves four people generously.

For the Saturday supper when there is a slight touch of spring in the air an all-in-one salad bowl is easy to assemble when the food preparation is done in the morning.

March Salad Bowl

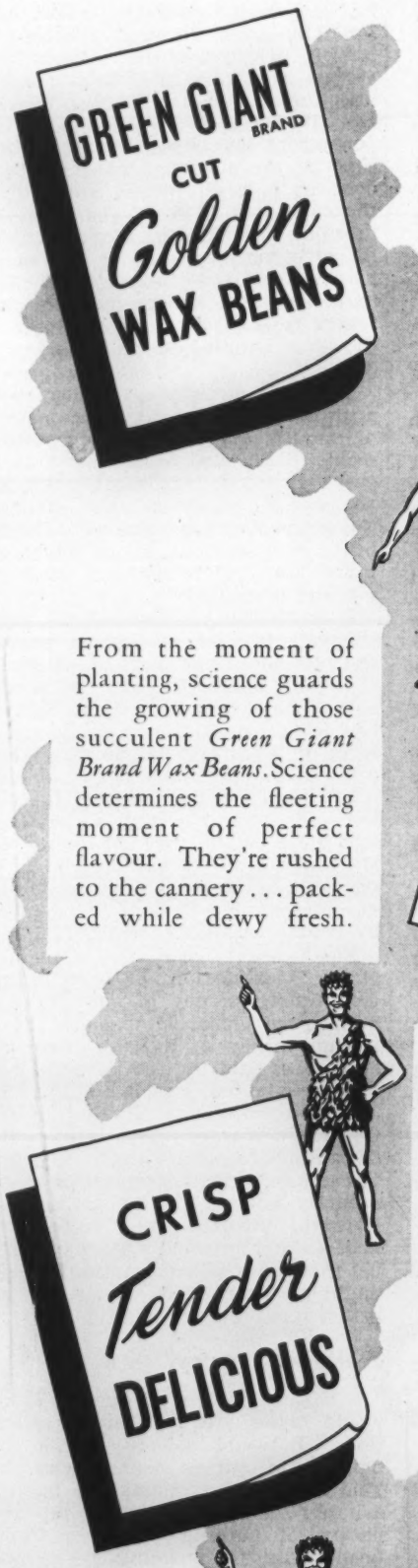
1 head of lettuce
1½ cups cooked fresh green beans or
1 pkg. frozen green beans, French style
2 cups diced cooked potatoes
3 tomatoes peeled and cut in eights
1 cup flaked tuna fish (7 oz. tin)
3 or 4 green onions sliced
3 hard cooked eggs, shelled and sliced

Break up lettuce into bite-sized pieces and place in salad bowl. Arrange alternate layers of the remaining ingredients. Add Mustard Pickle dressing and toss well. Serves 6.

Mustard Pickle Dressing

¾ cup salad oil
¼ cup vinegar
¾ tsp. salt
Pepper
¼ tsp. sugar
1 minced clove of garlic (optional)
½ cup chopped mustard pickle

Beat all ingredients together with a fork.



Here's real news! The new pack, *Green Giant Brand Golden Wax Beans* is at your grocer's now . . . waiting for the happy appetites of your family! Look for the *Green Giant* on the label. It's your assurance of matchless quality . . . rich, full flavour.

From the moment of planting, science guards the growing of those succulent *Green Giant Brand Wax Beans*. Science determines the fleeting moment of perfect flavour. They're rushed to the cannery . . . packed while dewy fresh.

Green Giant Brand Wax Beans are cooked to a special recipe. You just heat and serve them piping hot. You'll find your family enthusiastic about their garden-fresh crispness . . . the tenderness that fairly makes them melt in your mouth. *Get several cans today!*

Listen to the Green Giant's Fred Waring Show, NBC network, every Friday morning.

FINE FOODS OF CANADA LIMITED, Tecumseh, Ontario
Also packers of GARDEN PATCH BRAND CUT GOLDEN WAX BEANS

THE OTHER PAGE

When I Learned French

By HORACE BROWN

GROWNUPS must have an alibi for everything of which they are ashamed. They punish their children for the very deceits they themselves practise.

My father's alibi for sending me to live with the Vessots in Ottawa, where the Rev. Chas. H. Vessot was minister of St. Mark's French United Church, was that I was to learn French. After a while, like most adults, I think he came to believe this fiction.

Mr. and Mrs. Vessot were determined that I was to learn French. For my part, I could not see the sense of it. They both spoke English and I spoke English, and what was the good of my bothering to learn a foreign language?

In vain would Mr. Vessot point out that Canada was a bilingual country. Uselessly would he tell me how a knowledge of French and English would take me anywhere in the world. I had a typical Anglo-Saxon aversion to learning another language; "Let the blighters learn English, wot?". I had an equally typical boy's dislike for anything entailing work.

Matters were complicated somewhat by little Hélène, who was just learning to talk when I came to live with the Vessots. As children will, she followed the lead of another child, and began to pick up English from me more quickly than French from her parents.

It looked like another French defeat in Canada by the English.

I reckoned without the stubbornness of a race that was so badly "defeated" by the English that it retained its own language, faith, customs, and laws, and practically dictated terms to the "victor". I did not count the forces adults can array against the child.

French might just as well have been Greek or Sanskrit, as far as I was concerned. It was just so much "jabbering" to my youthful Anglo-Saxon intolerance.

But I had to live with it and listen to it. For the first year, I listened quite apathetically. When someone said "yes" in French, they said "we". When they wanted to say "thank you" they begged for "mercy". Why should anyone want to learn a fool language like that?

Even simple, everyday things were confusing. "Butter" got all stuck up with a "burr". "Bread" developed a "pain". A "cup of tea" became a "tossed tay". A simple word like "table" got all twisted around into "tawbluh", and, to make it more confusing, it was spelt the same way as "table", so why not pronounce it properly? A "pen" grew feathers, and became a "plume". A "house" was a "maison", and a "room" something not quite polite called a "chamber"; this was as near as my mind came to embracing the sounds and spellings. The "moon" was a "loon", and when someone was emphatic about the affirmative, they wee-weed.

Thus are born international misunderstandings and wars.

When I went to the Vessots, they tried the usual plan of forcing an English child to learn French parrot-fashion. Unless I asked for things in French, I did not get them at the table . . . pardon me, *table*.

"Can I have the butter, please?" I would ask in English.

"Pardon?" Mr. Vessot would reply politely.

"The butter."

"Comment?"

"That stuff over there."

Mr. and Mrs. Vessot would shake their heads solemnly, as though in pity for their lack of understanding. The butter would remain immobile. My pointing finger would have no effect. Hélène would make a move to pass me the dish, but a frown from Mrs. Vessot would halt her.

Now, I am stubborn, too, but I like to eat. If I had to eat in French, well, I would at least endeavor to make some sort of a stab at it.

"Le burr, silly-vew please?" I would plead.

Mr. Vessot would look at Mrs. Vessot. They would shrug. Then I would get the butter.

"You see," I would say proudly, "I'm learning French."

"May we," Mr. Vessot would reply. "Vooz et uh Francis."

At least, that's how it would sound to me. I could not, at this time, understand the French pre-occupation with the verb "to eat. It was "vooz et" this and "vooz et" that. It was with later astonishment I learnt that it was part of the verb "to be". It just goes to show, I thought, how hard the French work to confuse the English, even in their language. And the way they spelt it . . . "vous etes", with some kind of a funny accent over the first "e" that even now is not on an English-speaking typewriter.

After a time, Mr. and Mrs. Vessot gave up. English replaced French at the table. I flatter myself that I improved both their English accents, and little Hélène got so that French was her *second* language, and then rather rustily.

This was in my first year, and was undoubtedly a triumph for the British colonial policy. Then I went off to high school, and learnt that the silly word for "yes" was spelt "oui", an outrageous combination of vowels, and a simple "no" had to have an extra "n" tacked on it to make it French. It was not long before I was thoroughly discouraged, and resolved that I would not learn any more French than the necessary minimum to make it appear that I *was* learning. Experience teaches each child just how much he has to learn to please an adult. As at least nine-tenths of a child's existence is taken up with pleasing adults, this is practically compulsory.

It seemed I had won the battle against French. All along the line verbs retreated under a barrage of misuse. The ranks of French nouns quailed under the battering of my accent. I could conjugate the verb "love" in such a way as to make my high-school French teacher, Aimé Poitras, hate me. My bland acceptance of Anglo-Saxon superiority was enough to make even sour Kipling applaud.

What I did not count on was my constant exposure to the French language. If you saturate a child with culture, he's going to absorb some of it. I swallowed large doses without knowing.

Out of a spate of French conversation in the Vessot home would rush a word or a phrase reiterated to the point of recognition. Sometimes a whole sentence would sneak into the cerebrum feeling quite self-conscious amongst all the snobbish English already gathered there, but, in true French fashion, refusing to budge. Other sentences joined the lone specimens silently, until they began to perk up and feel at home. Or a paragraph in one of Mr. Vessot's sermons might become suddenly illuminated, without any volition on my part.

Mr. Vessot's pretty niece decided me on French. I began to speak it to her. What I said is not important. That I said it in French is practically historical. It was halting, it was banal, it was an *English* French, but at least it was an attempt.

Suddenly, after three years, I found myself talking French, with a good accent and a fair grammar. The most amazing part of it was that I did not speak this French from an English point of view. I spoke French from my mind and received French back into my mind without any interference from my English. I actually *thought* in French. I had two languages.

Time and disuse have erased much of my French. Yet I learnt an important lesson in international understanding: if you live with the other fellow long enough, you cannot help but begin to think his way, and once you do that you're half-way to having him think *your* way.

French is a much more beautiful language than English. It is decidedly a *literary* language. To find how much French loses in translation, read a French book translated into English, and then read the French original. You will not be as proud of English again.

An incongruity was that I learnt "good French", and had, when I was fluent, a great deal of difficulty in making myself understood in certain parts of the Province of Quebec, where, amongst the habitants, the French is as sloppy as English is with the farmers of Southern Ontario. Another bad habit I picked up was using long words that had the same meaning and spelling in both languages, if different pronunciations. A favorite was "aggrandizement". Try it in English and then in French.

Sometimes I think it sinful that I have neglected my French for so long. It was one of the few real accomplishments of my life, and *that* was forced on me. At other times, I perceive that the Anglo-Saxons are right: the sooner there is a universal language the better. And that language will not be French; it could be English or an equivalent. It is significant that most educated French-speaking Canadians can also speak English much better than the average English-speaking Canadian; the former realize the necessity, while the latter don't give a damn.

There are odd occasions when I have found my French quite useful. Like the time another fellow and I had a blind date with two French nurses in Ottawa. When the four of us got together, the girls began to argue in French about which one of them was going to get stuck with me. I put up with being pulled-apart for quite a spell.

Then I said in French, "It makes no difference to me, ladies. *I'll* take the cross-eyed one."

ANSWERING A RADIO COMMERCIAL

YOU say a man will be dignified if
he be properly dressed,
His shirt and collar immaculate, and
his trousers neatly pressed,
His tie and his hose of a matching
tint, and his shoes reflecting the
light.
But I have known some impressive
men whose garb was a sorry
sight.

A few were poets; some, engineers;
some, gentlemen of the press
Who never could win a dog's respect
because of their daily dress.
But the look-of-the-eye, the warmth
of the smile, the distinctive all-
in-all,
Compelled a stranger to say at once
they had "something on the
ball."

I know a Judge whose imposing
mien owes naught to his silk
array,
Or to the chill of a Court House
scene with the Royal Arms on
display.
—And he seems to me more impos-
ing still when he has no sign of
a gown,
In the morning-room of a sleeping-
car, with his braces hanging
down.

J. E. M.

graced with other-century romance in melting shoulders,
waistlines that rise to an Empire line, necklines
that plunge . . . dramatic details borrowed from the Directoire
period. Shown is a coat by Christian Dior of Paris,
representative of the new Spring fashions now at **EATON'S**

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 22, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Central Canada A Marginal Market For West's Coal

By L. J. ROGERS

Recent sales of Alberta coal in the central provinces raises the old issue of the feasibility of marketing western coal at the end of a long rail haul. Mr. Rogers talked to coal men; he concludes that at best the central provinces are only a marginal market for Alberta coal mine operators.

A SURVEY CARRIED out for SATURDAY NIGHT indicates that, under present conditions, Alberta coal can displace U.S. coal in certain sections of the central Canadian market—but that its effect on the overall coal import situation seems unlikely to be either extensive or continuous. This conclusion was reached after consulting a wide range of coal authorities, including Alberta mine operators, Ontario wholesale coal merchants and retail dealers, and government mining officials.

All agree that there is no question about the quality of the best Alberta coals—those high-quality bituminous coals drawn from the mountain seams at various points along the eastern slopes of the Rockies all the way from the U.S. boundary north to Peace River. These mountain-seam coals compare very favorably with the best Pennsylvania anthracites and Welsh smokeless coals for domestic hand-fed furnace use on all counts.

From a technical standpoint, the Alberta coals have just one drawback. They are "friable", or liable to break up in handling, in varying degrees. In some seams, as at Canmore where the coal is described by a U.S. Naval Research Bureau report as "the best steam coal in North America", this friability is so great that the coal can best be marketed only after it is compressed into briquettes. In other locations, as at Sheep Creek and Kananaskis, the coal appears to stand up under the strain of mining, hoisting and shipping better than at Canmore.

This friability means somewhat higher costs in mining and shipping, since a greater percentage of the coal breaks up into less valuable fine sizes than in fields where the coal is stronger. In the Alberta areas where this high-grade coal is found, it is much more difficult to sell this fine material than it is in a heavily industrialized area—and a costly briquetting plant seems to be the only way to make sure of any return from this portion of the coal hoisted from the Alberta mountain-seam mines.

Geography

A far more important factor in costs than friability, however, is geography. One executive of a large Ontario coal wholesale house explained it to me this way, "Today domestic furnace fuels are at all-time high prices in the Ontario market, with Penn anthracite running from $20 to $22 a ton, and Welsh smokeless more or less unobtainable. We can bring in Alberta coal on a most favorable freight rate—coal that is mined as cheaply as it is in Pennsylvania. Yet the rockbottom price for which this Alberta coal can be sold today is $19.50 a ton. It would not be wise to spend large sums of money to open up Alberta coal areas with costly railway lines and large-scale equipment—when the Pennsylvania or Welsh producer is likely and able to slash his price by five dollars a ton or more at any time he has to do so." (Welsh cobbles, before the war, sold for $11 in Toronto at one point.)

This executive told me that his firm, to help save U.S. dollars and to test the economics of the Alberta coal situation has been operating a mountain-seam mine near Banff for the past nine months, shipping about one hundred and fifty tons a day into the Ontario market. Cost of mining the coal and shipping it twenty-four miles to rail by truck is placed at around ten dollars, while rail freight to southern Ontario, after subsidy, comes to $5.75 a ton. The normal small wholesaler's and retailer's commissions, plus delivery charges, bring the price up to the final $19.50 figure.

The coal is selling well although it will still take considerable time to build a mass market for Alberta bituminous in southern Ontario where Pennsylvania and Welsh coal have long dominated the field. The coal buyer is unwilling to try a new product, even at a lower price, often because he has heard unfavorable opinions of other lower-grade Alberta coals.

I asked him if he thought any of the costs he mentioned could be reduced, so that Alberta coal could get into a broader market. He pointed out that the present rail freight rate is so low that it is uneconomic—$8.25 a ton, less a special $2.50 per ton subsidy, for the 2,100 mile rail haul to Toronto. Mining costs, due to the nature of the coal seam, high up in mountainous terrain, can be reduced somewhat with larger production but must always be higher than in competitive areas. The cost of trucking the coal 24 miles could be wiped out by a rail extension—but this would cost one million dollars or so.

When I asked this executive how another Alberta coal-mining group could bring mountain-seam coal into southern Ontario and sell it for $17 a ton, he commented that it would appear to be difficult to justify this cost figure, from his company's experience. The much-publicized coal which has been offered by the stock-selling group in question is taken from mountain seams in the foothills south of Calgary, located some 50 miles from the nearest railway. General opinion seems to be that the $17 figure is not a realistic one, although it might be obtained if a railway spur was built in to these large deposits.

Trends Now

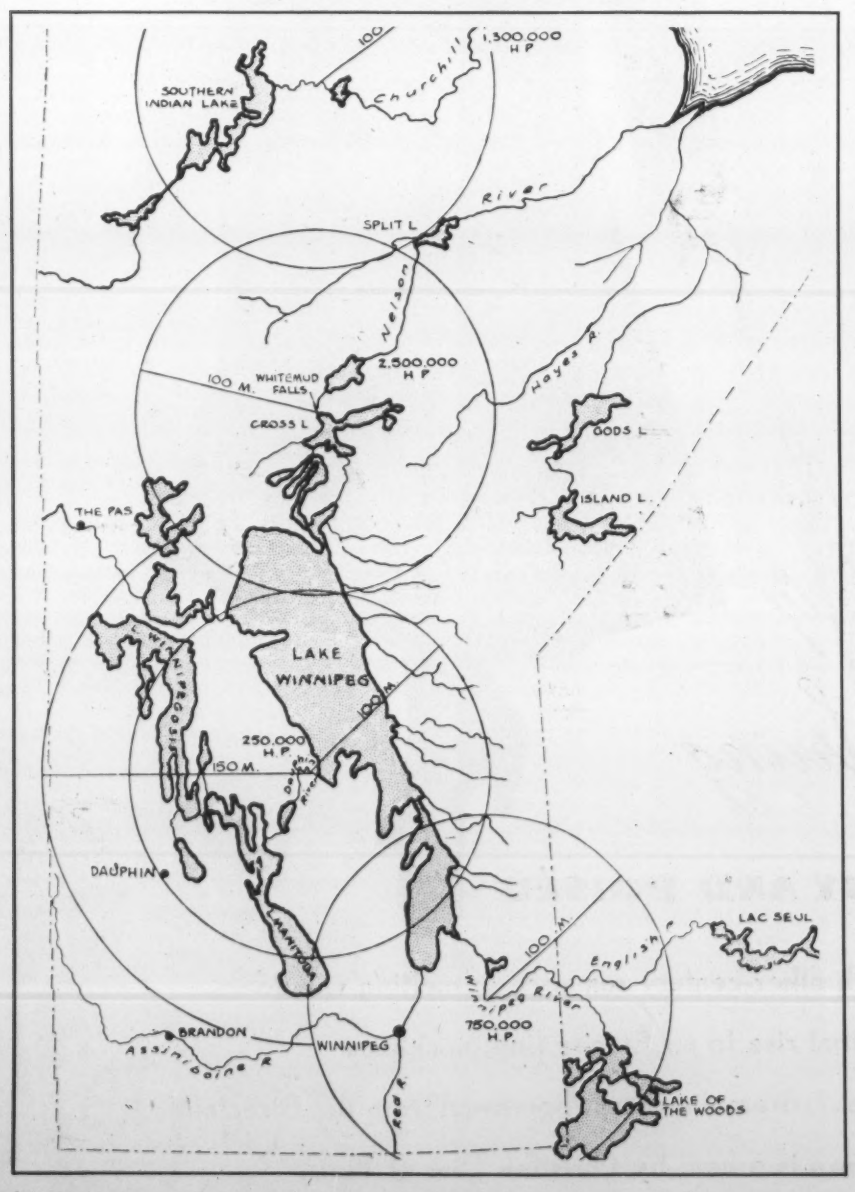
Lower coal prices and higher quality seemed assured for next winter by trends now in motion. As a coal executive said: "In the coal business, the war is now over at last. For the past seven or eight years, we have had to take what we could get on the U.S. market—we have bought hysterically at times, even as recently as last summer, but now we are getting back into the driver's seat."

When I asked him why U.S. operators could cut their prices when the Alberta price appeared to be fixed at the present level he pointed out that most U.S. coal can reach southern Ontario lake points for between $3 and $4 a ton combined rail-lake freight. Minehead costs, too, at $5 to $8 a ton are much lower because of better seam structure, bigger output, more mechanization and a sale for all the coal that's mined, instead of just a portion of it. When I asked why Alberta coal couldn't take advantage of the lake route from Port Arthur or Fort William, he pointed out that there are no coal-loading docks at the Canadian lakehead, and the coal would be competing for shipping space with wheat and iron ore. Just as important would be the loss which would arise from handling the friable Alberta coal in transferring from rail to ship and back again.

—*Photo by Walter Moorhouse*

BASIC INDUSTRY: Photo shows product of one vital stage in our basic mining industry—rock cores from diamond drilling. Mining convention in Toronto last week heard pleas for lower taxes, free gold market.

POWER PLUS FOR MANITOBA



This map from the Report of the Manitoba Water Power Commission shows the probable overall tie-up of the Winnipeg, Dauphin, Nelson and Churchill River power development. These are main potential sources of hydro-electric power in Manitoba; the present project at Pine Falls will provide power for Greater Winnipeg, first of many steps toward province-wide integration.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

How To Check Recession

By P. M. RICHARDS

A BUSINESS recession is like a cold in the head; it's much more easily checked at its beginning than later on. A recession is also akin to the early stages of a boom in that it tends to feed on itself and create the factors which bring about its own accentuation and extension. That is, when businessmen and consumers recognize that general business activity is turning downward, they feel a need to be cautious in spending and in making commitments, and their resulting actions strengthen the forces of contraction.

This is what is happening now; in recent weeks business activity has been declining from the peak-of-the-boom level both in Canada and the United States, though the downturn across the border seems to be moving faster than ours.

Over there some business commentators are becoming concerned over the speed with which unemployment is developing, and are beginning to suggest that the government should do something about it. They point out, quite correctly, that the government will get more for any money it spends now in fighting depression than it will later on. However, it will be difficult to get the Truman administration to accept this view, when it still sees inflation as the big danger.

Professor Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard University sees the problem differently and probably more constructively when he says that the remedy lies with business itself rather than with government. It is the increasing reluctance of businessmen and consumers to spend money in the face of present conditions that is bringing on recession; therefore businessmen, at least, must change their attitude, he says. Businessmen have always let their spending policies be governed too much by short-term prospects only, and now they should not postpone the carrying-out of long-term business expansion plan merely because the immediate outlook is uncertain. By spending now they will be taking positive action to check recession.

From the all-over viewpoint the professor is right, of course, but the individual business concern which sees, or thinks it sees, the prospect of lower material and labor costs later on will not willingly spend at present costs for additional capacity it does not now need.

A more interesting argument is that, in order to maintain the general volume of activity and employment, business should reduce prices now, ahead of any coming decline in costs. Slichter says that the current decline in demand for many lines of goods calls for modification of selling and pricing policies. Not long ago consumers were spending more than their incomes; now they are spending less. The prices which were appropriate when an increase of $1.00 in income after taxes produced a rise of $1.21 in expenditures for consumer goods do not fit the situation when individuals spend on consumer goods only about 71 cents of every additional dollar of income after taxes.

Business concerns as a whole showed remarkable restraint about raising prices in recent years when consumers were spending so freely. Indeed, for three years prices remained below the level required to equate supply and demand, as the steady rise in most prices indicated. Hence, Slichter says, the reduction in prices needed to prevent a drop in employment and production now is probably not very great.

If Prices Not Reduced

Many managements will argue that they can't afford to reduce prices—that their margins are very small. Slichter suggests that before they decide they can't afford to adjust prices to the growing reluctance to spend money, they should consider the consequences of not reducing them. If prices are not reduced, more people will begin to spend less than their recent incomes. This will mean that total consumer expenditures drop, and as they drop, profits will also fall. It is a question which drop in profits would be greater—a drop resulting from about the same physical volume of goods sold at a smaller average spread between direct costs and selling prices, or a drop resulting from a small physical volume of goods sold at an unchanged spread. But Slichter is certain that it is better for business in the long run to sacrifice margins in order to preserve employment than to sacrifice employment in order to preserve margins.

Also, he says, price cuts are likely to be more effective than wage increases in maintaining the volume of employment under present conditions, for four reasons: (1) Wage increases would produce little or no rise in payrolls because they would encourage employers to lay off all workers whose usefulness is low or in doubt. (2) Price cuts would raise the real purchasing power of all consumers. (3) Price cuts would help newly-produced goods to compete more effectively with old goods. (4) Price cuts on building materials and industrial equipment would encourage new investment; they promote the replacement of old equipment with new. It is to be hoped that management and labor will consider these points; acceptance might prevent the deepening of recession.

Russian-Dominated Council To Spur Eastern Trade

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

An east-west trade is essential to a Europe attempting to revive high levels of national income. The Russians have recently established a Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, to act as a counterbalancing organization to the Marshall Plan; its aims will conflict with the goals of the American aid program.

London.

ONE of the most notable—and in its way one of the most curious—features of international relations during the past twelve months has been the development of trade between the countries of western Europe and those contained behind what is popularly called the Iron Curtain. Whatever political obstacle that curtain represents, it is clearly not very impervious to trade.

The sixteen Marshall nations of western Europe are planning to rebuild their trade with eastern Europe to something like the pre-war level. By the end of the Marshall period (1952-53), something like 17 per cent of their total imports are to come from eastern Europe, and rather more than this percentage of their exports will be sent there. The trade thus indicated is roughly $2 billion each way, which is very greatly in excess of the current volume of commerce.

It used to be thought that the operations of the Marshall Plan in the west and of Soviet economic policy in the east would divide Europe into two great opposing blocs, with little trade passing between them and such trade being negotiated between the groups and not between individual countries, let alone individual traders. That was plainly a false conception from the outset.

For there is no more identity of national economies in the east than in the west. Poland is as different from Hungary, and Yugoslavia from Rumania, as France is from Belgium, or Italy from Holland. The area east of the Iron Curtain is composed of many countries, each with different potentialities and problems. It is the same in western Europe, as the O.E.E.C. discovered when it tried to harmonize the conflicting programs of the Marshall beneficiaries. Nor is it any longer possible to talk of the ineluctable authority of Soviet Russia in what are called her "satellites." Yugoslavia proved that independence can exist within the Russian orbit and against Russian authority.

The same difficulties of reconciling and harmonizing national economic programs which produced the overriding schemes of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation in Paris have been tormenting the Russian planners. Their latest effort is the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance, which is intended to concert the commerce of eastern European countries. Not very much is known about how the Council will work, but two things are already clear. The first is that its formation implies nothing new on either the political or the economic fronts. The second is that it is viewed with suspicion and misgiving by the U.S.A. and by the countries of Western Europe.

Russia's qualifications for running this plan do not depend solely upon her dominating political position. She has reported that in 1948 her industrial production was 27 per cent above the 1947 level and 18 per cent above pre-war. Obviously, a substantial recovery has been staged, putting Russia in an unassailable position as economic mentor to the rest of eastern Europe, political considerations apart. Therefore, not only is there an automatic suspicion of Russia's intentions, but there is evidence that her intentions may be made good in the practical sphere.

Even so, the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance would arouse little anxiety outside the ranks of the professionally concerned if it were not for an apparent inconsistency between its objects and the objects of the governments which compose it. The Council aims to consolidate and expand trade among the eastern European nations. But they are looking more and more to the west for their trade expansion.

Yugoslavia, her trade with Russia cut to 8 per cent of the old level as a punishment for infidelity to the Kremlin, is seeking a long-term trade pact in London to embrace and succeed the short-term arrangement recently signed. She is the outstanding example. But the Czechs, Poles and Finns are also planning with an eye to the west. Czechoslovakia reckons to send more than half her exports to the west; Poland is already doing more than 60 per cent of her trade with countries outside the Russian-dominated circle. They will find it hard to associate this policy with membership of an organization which is to establish a central clearing house through which the trade of eastern Europe must pass, and which will determine its distribution by precepts derived half from a blunt opposition to the aims of the European Recovery Program and half from a desire to increase the well-being of eastern Europe.

What concerns western Europe particularly is that the working of this clearing scheme side by side with the operation of the Marshall Plan may make it quite impossible to determine the final destination of Marshall goods. Britain, for instance, is a Marshall recipient; she also does a considerable business with Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other eastern European countries. France and Italy are similarly placed.

Precautions

What sort of precaution, short of earmarking all Marshall supplies for definite uses in definite places, could prevent them from finding their way into the clearing house of Eastern Europe? Obviously, the means which would have to be adopted to prevent such a misdirection of supplies would involve at once a distortion of the nature and a reduction in the size of the whole Marshall program.

The position is being closely watched in European capitals and in Washington. Some observers believe that the new trade plan of Moscow will bring the Kremlin into sharp conflict with the eastern European countries. Tito of Yugoslavia and Dimitrov of Bulgaria, with their plan for a Balkan Federation, may, it is calculated, spearhead a movement of disaffection against Soviet control. If the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance undermines Russian prestige by stimulating rather than diminishing the westward-looking trend of eastern European countries, Russia will regret it.

How many individuals

do you know with the time or qualifications to handle all phases of estate administration?

There are definite advantages in naming a corporate Executor and Trustee. May we discuss them with you?

MONTREAL TRUST
Company
511 Place d'Armes, Montreal.
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CANADIAN CITIES

Draughts?
Not In His House!

SPUN ROCK WOOL INSULATION · HEAT COLD SOUND

Time was when the gang just wouldn't gather at Joe's . . his house was full of draughts. Joe piled on the fuel, but still the cold air poured down from upstairs! Now he's had his house insulated with Spun Rock Wool—and what a wonderful difference! Spun Rock Wool is the positive insulation against cold in winter . . heat in summer—it's sound, vermin and fire proof! What's more, fuel costs are cut and the house is always comfortable. Your architect or builder will gladly tell you how Spun Rock Wool Insulation can improve your home and save you money!

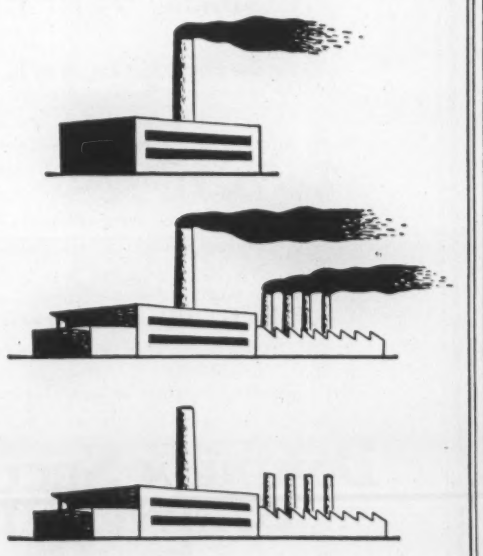
SPUN ROCK WOOL LIMITED
THOROLD ONTARIO

Represented by
NORMAN A. SMITH CO.,
96 Vine Avenue, Toronto 9

ASBESTOS LIMITED,
1192 Beaudry St., Montreal

FIGHTER: Walter Reuther, president of United Auto Workers and militant anti-Communist, is shown with his arm in a sling from a shot gun blast. He is chairman of the C. I. O. housing committee.

going concern !...



going concern !...

gone concern ...

Firm X seemed to prosper from its very beginning. There was an immediate and continuing demand for its products. Its factory was well-directed, well-equipped, efficiently operated.

Then sales took a jump. Orders came pouring in, and the increased volume of business necessitated expansion. More modern machinery was added to the plant . . . new modern methods of production were introduced.

Today Firm X is out of business. True, sales were soaring to an all-time high, but operating costs outstripped them . . . dragged the firm below the "break-even point" before management had any indication they were going under. Inadequate office machines had produced inadequate records and statistics—had furnished too little information too late.

When you replace obsolete figuring and accounting equipment with modern Burroughs machines and methods, you get today's facts *today*. Why not talk it over with your local Burroughs man? He'll show you how fast, flexible and efficient Burroughs machines can produce the information and data you need—*on time*. Burroughs Adding Machine of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ontario.

WHEREVER THERE'S BUSINESS THERE'S Burroughs
THE MARK OF SUPERIORITY IN MODERN BUSINESS MACHINES

Government
and
Corporation
Securities

Enquiries Invited

•

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

We offer as principals:

Cockshutt Plow
Company, Limited

(Incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada)

4¼% First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Bonds

To mature October 1, 1965

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds will be investments in which The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (Dominion) as amended, states that companies registered under it may invest their funds.

PRICE: 101 and accrued interest

Descriptive circular available on request.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED
Established 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
LONDON HAMILTON KITCHENER QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

INDUSTRIAL employment showed a pronounced seasonal recession between December 1 and January 1. Curtailment of outdoor work, shut-downs during the holiday season and for inventory purposes contributed to the contraction which was common to all provinces. The drop in employment was accompanied by a substantial falling-off as compared with December 1 in the weekly salaries and wages distribution by the co-operating establishments.

The loss of 3.4 per cent in employment reported by the 19,704 firms furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the eight principal industrial groups was larger than at the beginning of 1948 or any earlier year since 1941, but was below pre-war years.

•

Factory shipments of motor vehicles dropped sharply in January to reach the lowest monthly total since September, 1946. (D.B.S.)

•

Stocks of creamery butter on March 1 amounted to 18,822,000 pounds, down slightly from last year's corresponding total of 18,955,000 pounds. "Out of-storage" movement during the month was 8,900,000 pounds compared with 12,600,000 in the same month last year. (D.B.S.)

Canadian production of iron and steel continued at a high level in January, exceeding the tonnages for the same month last year by a considerable margin. (D.B.S.)

•

Department store sales showed an increase of five per cent during the week ending February 26 over the same week last year. (D.B.S.)

•

Creamery butter production in February advanced 407,000 pounds over the same month of the preceding year, continuing the increases recorded in the three previous months. (D.B.S.)

•

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ending February 26 increased to 73,224 cars from 70,591 cars in the preceding week, but were down from the loadings of 76,422 cars in the corresponding week last year. (D.B.S.)

•

Production of Portland cement continued at a high level in January, while shipments to customers, although lower than most months of 1948 were well ahead of January last year. (D.B.S.)

•

Canada's total wheat supply for the 1948-49 crop year stands at 471.3 million bushels compared with 429.3 million in the preceding year. (D.B.S.)

NEWS OF THE MINES

Free Market for Gold Only Means Of Determining True Value

By JOHN M. GRANT

A RAY OF HOPE that a free market for gold might be established later this year in the United States was given at the closing banquet of the Prospectors' and Developers' Association by Joseph Stagg Lawrence, vice-president, Empire Trust Company of New York, and well known economist. In advocating a free market for newly produced gold as the first step in establishing the true worth of paper currencies, Mr. Lawrence stated that a bill is currently before Congress, which if passed, will permit the sale of gold on the free market. Hearings on this are expected in the Senate before the end of March, and strong support has been assured from western Senators. The value of currencies as fixed by the International Monetary Fund is erroneous and the efforts of the fund is based on a fallacy, Mr. Lawrence claims, adding that they have taken wartime managed values as the basis for stabilization and no body of men can be sufficiently wise to say what the value of one currency is in terms of another. Currency values, according to the speaker, can be determined only in terms of some common denominator and there is none more effective than gold. Flaws that develop in currencies based on gold are much less mischievous than those which develop in managed currencies. One reason why the United States has not changed the price of gold, he said, is the fear there might be a rush to convert currency into gold. For the present, Mr. Lawrence stated, he would like to see governments keep their gold reserves, but establishment of a free market on new production would give them a guide as to value. If, after a while, the market settled around $35 then they would know that this was about the real value and they could give the public the right of converting paper into gold without too much fear of a run. If, however, the free market established a level of around $50, they could not allow conversion unless they raised the price of gold.

•

The three-day seventeenth annual meeting and convention of the Prospectors' and Developers' Association at the Royal York Hotel again was highly successful. It was a diversified and interesting get-together holding a plethora of new information and inspiration for those in attendance. The addresses had plenty of variety and the calibre of the speakers was high, and as in previous years the convention had an international atmosphere. The discussions on radium attested to the great interest in this strategic metal, approximately 1,000 attending the meeting on the second afternoon. The convention left no doubt in the minds of those active in promoting the Dominion's natural resources that a great future lies ahead of the mining industry. With Mrs. Viola R. MacMillan re-elected as president for the sixth consecutive year the association is assured of continued success due to her excellent gifts of administration. At the business meeting of the association Mrs. MacMillan referred to the proposals to amend the extradition treaty to permit American states to extradite Canadian promoters for violation of United States' security regulations and stated if they are renewed in Ottawa they will be adopted "only over our dead bodies." She had learned that it is proposed for adoption again this year and added "surely this very bad joke will receive no welcome in Ottawa." Concern was also expressed over the granting of concessions for prospecting in various parts of Canada. "Concessions," she said, "are an ugly example of special privileges that have no place in a democratic country and we bitterly oppose them." In the following paragraphs will be found the highlights of the principal addresses at the convention.

Uranium, like gold, will be where you find it, Franc Joubin, mining geologist, told the prospectors. Uranium deposits can be present in any province or territory of Canada, and he stated, that if they were unable to find a uranium deposit by a study of reports or museum specimens they will have to prospect in the field. Hard work, with a geiger counter and a grub hoe, will tell the final tale. The first Canadian uranium discovery was described in 1847, since which time numerous occurrences have been listed. The lifting of restrictions on private individuals or companies has resulted in several important discoveries and, inevitably, in finding numerous occurrences that are probably too small or too low grade to be commercially productive at this time, A. H. Lang, of the Geological Survey of Canada, told the prospectors. Uranium in minute quantities is a common constituent of rocks, and according to Mr. Lang is among the commoner metals. It is generally, however, dispersed in small quantities, so that the problem of the prospector is not merely to find uranium but to find it in workable concentrations. This statement may seem trite, Mr. Lang added, but experience shows that it needs to be emphasized. It is not meant to detract from the efforts of those who have made discoveries that proved to be small or of low grade, because all information regarding radio-active mineral occurrences is important. It is still necessary that the Atomic Energy Control Board be informed of the place of origin and character of radio-active minerals discovered by any person.

•

The demand for base metals is expected by G. C. Monture, Chief, Mineral Resources Division, Ottawa, to

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

Save
AND BE SECURE

Most "Fortunes" began by the *saving* of small amounts—*regularly*. The habit grows—and so does the money. You're on the road to financial security—if you begin NOW. Open a Canada Permanent Savings Account. **2% INTEREST PAID.**

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office:
320 BAY ST., TORONTO
9-8

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

Notice to the holders of share warrants and to registered shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that:—

1. A dividend (Number 8) of $1.00 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares for the three months ending March 31st, 1949.

The said dividend will be payable on or after April 1st, 1949 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 8 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1949, by cheque which will be mailed on March 31st, 1949, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

2. A dividend (Number 2) of $1.19 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares (other than those of the issue of February 1949) for the three months ending March 31st, 1949.

The said dividend will be payable on or after April 1st, 1949 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant (other than those marked "Issue of February 1949") on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 2 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1949, by cheque which will be mailed on March 31st, 1949, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

3. A dividend of $0.64 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares (Issue of February 1949) for the period from February 10th, 1949 to and including March 31st, 1949.

The said dividend will be payable on or after April 1st, 1949 in respect of the shares specified in any interim share warrant marked "Issue of February 1949" on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 2 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares (Issue of February 1949) who are of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1949, by cheque which will be mailed on March 31st, 1949, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

4. The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and The Royal Bank of Canada will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates (Form No. 600) must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax deducted at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax. For this purpose the Company's paying agents, Montreal Trust Company, 466 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C., will, at the year end, mail to registered shareholders a Certificate of Tax Deduction covering the aggregate tax deducted from dividends paid during the calendar year Bearers of Share Warrants, on the other hand, must complete Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from any office of The Royal Bank of Canada.

Subject to Canadian Regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into United States currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange control rates prevailing on the date of presentation. Such conversion can be affected only through an Authorized Dealer, i.e., a Canadian Branch of any Canadian chartered bank. The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, is prepared to accept dividend cheques or coupons for collection through an Authorized Dealer and conversion into any permitted foreign currency.

By Order of the Board.

J. A. BRICE,
Secretary

425 Carrall Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
February 24, 1949.

continue at a reasonably high level for some years to come. The reasons he advanced at the convention for this belief were (1) the world requirements to meet an increased standard of living throughout the world. The tremendous housing and industrial programs envisaged. U.S. requirements alone for copper for 1949 are estimated at 1,400,000 tons and lead and zinc well over 1,400,000 tons each. (2) The effect of the Marshall Plan in financing the rehabilitation needs of Europe as well as its industrial demands. (3) The stockpiling program of the U.S. and the increased armament needs to offset International tension. Mr. Monture emphasized the fact that no new significant discoveries of base metals have been made for almost the past two decades. New Calumet Mines and Quebec Manitou have been added to the Canadian producers, and soon the mine of East Sullivan in Quebec, will be in full operation. There have been no major producers enter the field nor have we had any outstanding new discoveries with the exception of Lynn Lake and some promising indications at Pine Point south of Great Slave Lake. The new operations at Mayo in the Yukon may also be added and there are some indications that the Slocan and other areas of British Columbia may again make a substantial production. According to Mr. Monture, Canada is in a fortunate position because of its still large areas of unprospected territories, and he said he would like to see an intensive program of prospecting and exploration.

•

Alberta is today the scene of one of the greatest exploratory efforts in North America. The expenditure for exploration and development work last year is estimated at some $50,000,000, and this year it may reach $100,000,000, Dr. O. B. Hopkins, vice-president, Imperial Oil Ltd., told the Association when he addressed the opening day luncheon on the "Leduc Oil Field and its Significance." This effort was initiated by the discovery of Leduc in February of 1947 he said. There have been several oil booms in Alberta, but the one at present under way far exceeds in area explored and intensity of effort any previous boom. As a matter of fact, it may be improper to call the present effort a boom, he added. It is rather a well organized and intensive effort to find and develop oil in the area, participated in by all of the major and minor oil companies in Canada, as well as a large number of American companies. The results that have been accomplished are impressive, and future development may make Canada a large oil-producing country. In any event it gives promise of ultimately making Canada self-sufficient in respect of its oil supply. The two largest oil discoveries in North America in the year 1947 and 1948 were the discoveries of Leduc in 1947, and of Redwater in 1948. The reserves in these two fields cannot be accurately estimated at present, Mr. Hopkins stated, but are considered to exceed 500,000,000 barrels. Since the discovery of Redwater other discoveries are indicated. The Leduc discovery, Dr. Hopkins points out, touched off an exploratory campaign which rivals that of any area in North America. As a result of this intensive program of exploration, it is anticipated that many new fields will be found in the large and relatively unexplored basin area in the west. The discoveries that are anticipated may, he said, eventually make Canada self-sufficient in respect of her oil supplies and may even make her an exporting nation. In the development of the oil and mining industries in Canada, Dr. Hopkins foresees a great future.

•

Mines need money, but they also need men. Shortage of experienced and steady labor was a very serious problem and handicap in the years immediately following the end of the war. This need has been largely met, not, it is true, by obtaining experieneed miners, but by obtaining willing and able workers from the displaced persons camps of occupied Germany, V. C. Wansbrough, executive director, Canadian Metal Mining Association, told the prospectors and developers in an address on "Some of the Problems of the Mining Industry." Some 3,000 of these men, carefully screened and selected, have been brought to this country since December 1947 and allocated around the mines of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. According to Mr. Wansbrough they have settled well in their jobs, working side by side with our Canadian workers under the same conditions and with the same wage rates. They have earned excellent reputations for themselves as steady and dependable men and give every promise of qualifying as good Canadian citizens. Many mines today would be closed down without them. A further group of 500 are now waiting in Europe and the first detachment is expected to arrive at the end of this month. In referring to the all-time mineral production record in 1948 Mr. Wansbrough remarks "this is not the record of an ailing or debilitated industry; rather it is the record of a vigorous, robust and expansive industry on the march."

•

The dependence of Canadian nonferrous metal mining companies on virtually only two sales markets, the United Kingdom and the United States, was emphasized by J. P. de-Wet, secretary, Manitoba Chamber of Mines, in an address at the convention. And since Britain's recovery is dependent on United States aid, that means that the future of our market for copper, lead, nickel and zinc is in the hands of just one country, the United States, the speaker declared. In other words, he added, all our metal eggs are in just one basket, a situation no healthier than the proverb suggests. In the short-term outlook Mr. de Wet considered that our copper, lead, nickel and zinc markets are preponderantly with the United Kingdom and the United States, but over the longer period the greater importance in these respects seems to be with the United States. He concluded his remarks with the statement that it looks like the readjustment of Canadian economy to a changing world will bring conditions in which gold output again will be very useful, perhaps essential, to this country.

•

This discovery of potential new sources of base metals and radioactive minerals all across Canada proves that prospecting is still very much alive, and that the desire to

(*Continued on back page*)

Fortunes Come and Fortunes Go

Many a man who has worked hard at his own business and amassed wealth has seen part of it vanish through unwise investments or speculations.

Years of experience and training are necessary to master the intricacies of most businesses. The investment of money to preserve capital and secure adequate income from it is a highly specialized occupation.

We offer a background of experience in the investment business to men who, having the value of thorough knowledge in the conduct of their own enterprises, admit the asset of sound advice when investing money.

If, therefore, you are receptive to this suggestion, we invite you to consult us.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

DIRECT TO NEWFOUNDLAND

Newfoundland-Great Lakes Steamships, Limited will provide regular DIRECT freight service between Ontario and Newfoundland.

Now Ontario Manufacturers and Growers can benefit from the advantages of DIRECT service WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Newfoundland-Great Lakes vessels will sail regularly from Hamilton and Toronto DIRECT to St. John's with the opening of St. Lawrence navigation 1949.

Rates and Information from

General Offices
316 Terminal Building, Toronto, Ont.
ADelaide 5433

and Hamilton, Ont.—
Hamilton Shipping Co.
St. James Bldg., 7-7996

NEWFOUNDLAND-GREAT LAKES STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

15-9

THINGS ARE "HUMMING" at WESLEY MASON MILLS
Limited

Spinning, weaving and hosiery mills are running at top capacity. The mills are busy getting out the miles and miles of silks, rayons and other materials to meet the demands for Wesley Mason fabrics . . . fabrics that are sold in thousands of dress, dry goods and sportswear shops and furniture stores throughout Canada. There is a Wesley Mason fabric for nearly every textile use. No wonder sales are good!

Good sales at the right price backed by sound management mean profits. Profits in which the public may share on a yearly basis of $5.50 for every $100 invested in—

Wesley Mason Mills
Limited
5½% Cumulative Redeemable
Sinking Fund Preferred Shares

Price: $100 per share to yield 5½%

Other reasons in brief why we, as principals, recommend these shares are:

Each $100 share is supported by almost $200 in net tangible assets.

Earnings for the past nine years are nearly four times the above dividend requirement.

A substantial Sinking Fund has been provided for repayment of principal.

Approval has been received for listing these shares on The Toronto Stock Exchange.

Details of this growing textile company are given in a pamphlet we have prepared. This pamphlet, together with the prospectus, will give you a complete picture of Wesley Mason Mills. Send for a copy.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED

50 King Street West
Toronto
Telephone: ELgin 0161

276 St. James Street West
Montreal
Telephone: Harbour 4261

Offices at: Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Montreal and New York.
Correspondents in London, England.
Members of The Investment Dealers' Association of Canada.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Some Fundamental Principles On Which Life Business Is Based

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is rather surprising that although Canadians continue to buy life insurance in constantly increasing amounts, only a small percentage of them seem to have sufficient knowledge of the business to give an intelligent explanation of the principles upon which their policies are based.

WITH about $13,000,000,000 of life insurance in force in Canada, it is obvious that Canadians have a tremendous stake in the business. Indeed, their life insurance is one of the most important, if not the most important, of the assets they possess for the financial protection of themselves and their families. How important it is may be gathered from the fact that their life insurance is the only sizeable asset left by many middle-income Canadians at death.

While people continue to buy life insurance in ever increasing volume, it is doubtful if any other of the necessaries or conveniences of life is so little understood by most persons as is life insurance. If the holders of the millions of life insurance contracts in effect in this country were asked to give an intelligent and simple explanation of the principles upon which their policies are based, it is more than likely that only a very small percentage would be able to give a satisfactory answer.

As has often been pointed out, insurance is primarily a method of securing indemnity for financial loss, the payment of the financial loss being made possible by the creation of a fund out of the comparatively small contributions paid in by those who are subject to similar losses. In this way the individual losses are distributed over the entire group. Thus in its broader aspects life insurance is a method by which persons protect their dependents against financial losses resulting from their deaths, and protect themselves against a dependent old age, out of a fund created by common contributions.

Although no one can foretell with any degree of certainty the number of accidents or fires which will occur in the course of a year, the number of deaths which will take place at any given age among the policyholders of a life insurance company can be forecast with remarkable accuracy. It is this factor which places life insurance on a scientific and safe basis, and removes the element of speculation and chance from its transactions.

That is, while there is nothing so uncertain as the length of life of any individual, when a large number of lives is taken into consideration it is found that deaths take place at the various ages with a regularity which amounts to what may be termed a scientific law. Of a thousand persons living at any given age, a certain number will die during the year. As might be expected, the greater the age, the greater the number of deaths per thousand. The definiteness in the number of deaths per thousand at various ages is called the law of mortality.

Up-to-date tables have been constructed based on the experience of the companies, showing the rate of mortality among insured lives at the different ages, so that the life insurance business rests upon a solid and scientific foundation, and is in no sense a speculative or gambling venture, as is sometimes asserted by well-intentioned but ill-informed persons. The life company is engaged in no gambling transaction, as its yearly losses are known beforehand with a fair degree of accuracy, and are paid for in advance by the policyholders. What the company does is to remove the risk from each one of the individual policyholders and transfer it to the general body of policyholders. It is the person who does not insure who is taking a chance by carrying the risk himself.

If a life insurance policyholder paid his premiums yearly on the basis of the actual number of deaths occurring each year, he would need to pay comparatively little at the beginning when he is young and increasingly larger sums as his insurance is continued. But experience has proved that this method is not satisfactory, and is no longer employed by most companies. While the premiums are graded according to the age of the insured at entry, once the insurance has been issued the premiums remain the same thereafter, although the rate of mortality increases with increasing age. This is what is known as the level premium legal reserve plan.

Under this plan the premiums in the years immediately following the issuance of a policy are more than sufficient to pay the probable death claims. The excess is set aside and maintained as a reserve to make good deficiencies in later years when the premiums are insufficient to pay the death claims then occurring.

Custodians of Large Funds

Thus a company becomes the custodian of large funds, the bulk of which is not to be used for benefits for many years, in view of the fact that most of the policies issued by a company are long term contracts. These funds, of course, are invested at interest, and a company in this way becomes a substantial financial institution, and the problems of investment and finance that are necessarily involved require as much if not more care and skill on the part of company officials as the problems of mortality. It is by combining the elements of mortality and interest that life insurance premiums are computed.

As to the necessity of the legal reserves and their present magnitude, there has been a good deal of misunderstanding and criticism in some quarters. It has been claimed by some critics that besides making excuses for the small dividends paid policyholders, the companies point with pride to their millions of assets and reserves which are continually increasing, and while they say that these funds belong to the policyholders virtually in their entirety, when the present generation of policyholders dies without having received a division of these funds, a similar statement about the ownership of these funds is made to the next generation of policyholders and so on down to succeeding generations.

NEW G.M. CARS win editorial O.K. Left to right, P. M. Richards, managing editor of SATURDAY NIGHT; Paul Henderson, manager Business Papers Division, Consolidated Press Ltd., and George Fletcher, chairman of Oshawa school trustees, look admiringly under the hood of a new Pontiac.

READY
to go to work
in 2 SECONDS

STOP HEADACHE WITH ASPIRIN

TRADE MARK REG. IN CANADA

GENUINE ASPIRIN IS MARKED THIS WAY

LOWEST PRICES
12 tablets 18c
24 tablets 29c
100 tablets 79c

BAYER

We offer as principals

MOFFATS, LIMITED

FIFTEEN YEAR
4½% FIRST (CLOSED) MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS

To be dated March 1, 1949 To mature March 1, 1964

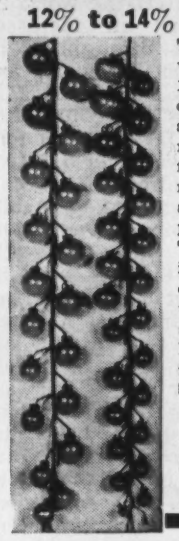
In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds will be investments in which, pursuant to the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, (Dominion) as amended, companies registered under said Act may invest their funds.

Price: 100 and accrued interest to yield 4.50%

NESBITT, THOMSON
& COMPANY, LIMITED
38 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.
Telephone Elgin 6146

437A

SUGAR TOMATO
12% to 14% Sugar Content



Think of it, a sweet tomato with many fruits exceeding 12% Sugar. Nothing like it ever before. Note the beauty and symmetry of the long racemes of fruit, often two feet in length. Smaller than regular tomatoes, but their superb sweetness and appearance make The Sugar Tomato the finest vegetable introduction in years. Bears enormously and is in a distinct class for dainty dishes, salads, sauces, juice, etc. Irresistible. Be first to have it. Order now. (Pkt. 15¢) postpaid.

FREE — Our Big 1949 Seed and Nursery Book — Bigger than Ever

DOMINION SEED HOUSE
Georgetown, Ont.

19w

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance

PROTECT - SAVING - SECURITY

Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies

Lumbermens MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Agency Inquiries Invited

B. C. DAHLMANN Res. Vice-Pres. Concourse Bldg. Toronto. Elgin 3355

"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

They Look to You...

Of course . . . you wouldn't let them down . . . if you could help it. And yet, many a loving Father fails to provide for his children's happiness, their education, and their chance in life . . . simply because he puts it off until too late.

It's easy to plan things out with a Norwich Union Life man. He has been specially chosen and trained to help you plan for your children. He takes a personal interest in the welfare of your family . . . you can talk to him as a "close friend" . . . and, you're under no obligation.

There is a Norwich Union Life plan tapered to fit your own particular requirements . . . one that will provide for all the things you want for your family. See your Norwich Union Life man today . . . let him work out a low-cost program of Adequate Insurance for you.

Remember, Dad

. . . you can jeopardize your own happiness. Each day you are faced with the possibility of loss from numerous unseen hazards. Don't lose all those possessions which have taken so long to accumulate. Find out now, from your Norwich Union agent how surprisingly little you need pay for adequate protection . . . Adequate Insurance.

Norwich Cathedral

NORWICH UNION
Insurance Societies
Founded 1797
WRITING ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE INCLUDING LIFE
Head Office for Canada 12 Wellington Street East, Toronto 83

"The best background a man can have . . . Adequate Insurance."
—NORWICH UNION

U.K. Branch Plants Can Tap Rich Canadian Market

By ARTHUR WELSH

United Kingdom industrialists are tapping the rich Canadian market by establishing branch plants; this is one way they can produce goods for North American tastes. The Hon. Arthur Welsh, Minister of Planning and Development for Ontario, analyzes the history of U.K. branch plants. The article is reprinted from the latest issue of *Public Affairs*, published by the Institute of Public Affairs at Dalhousie University in Halifax.

TODAY there are approximately 350 branch plants in Canada sponsored by United Kingdom concerns in comparison with a total of about 3,000 United States branch plants. These figures indicate that the United Kingdom had "missed the boat" and that Canada in her own self-interest should some years ago have done what we are doing now—encourage the establishment of United Kingdom plants in Canada on a substantial scale.

The evidence of the past fifty years clearly points out that a lack of understanding of each other's domestic economic status, and each other's basic position in world trade was the cause of the comparatively small number of United Kingdom branch plants which have been established in Canada.

Breaking down the problem to its lowest common denominators to discover the basic trends that have resulted in the present branch plant situation in Canada, we arrive at four individuals who bear the responsibility:

1. **The United States manufacturer who has established a branch plant in Canada.**
2. **The United Kingdom manufacturer who has established a branch plant in Canada.**
3. **The United Kingdom manufacturer who has not established a branch plant in Canada.**
4. **The Canadian consumer.**

U.S. manufacturer with Canadian branch plants has found that doing business in the Canadian market was just like doing business in another State, with the exception of the custom tariffs, and those he could usually overcome safely through low costs due to a larger production than his Canadian competitor. His procedure was identical with that in a (U.S.) State—he could operate through an agency firm, or set up his own branch sales office. The eating habits of his customers were the same, in fact, they were guided and controlled largely by his own advertising.

In 1933 with the advent of the Ottawa Imperial Preference tariff increases, he found it impossible to compete. However, he had developed a sufficiently large business in Canada by this time to justify a branch plant, and not only would the plant be able to serve the Canadian market profitably, but the Imperial Preferences enabled his Canadian plant to export to the entire British Empire at a considerable advantage, as against export from the United States plant. The general history of such United States branch plants has been one of continued growth and prosperity.

World Development

U.K. manufacturers with Canadian branch plants in general have been the very large British industrial concerns who early in the century, in line with world industrial development, have followed a policy of branch plant establishment throughout the world. It includes such well known companies as Lever Brothers, Dunlops, Vickers, Tennants, Courtaulds, G. S. and A. Robinson, and many others whose names are household words wherever English is spoken.

A shoe manufacturer is representative of manufacturers of a more or less standard commodities for consumer use; it is a line in which the United Kingdom has specialized and enjoyed a good world wide reputation.

In the early part of the century this manufacturer, no doubt, enjoyed considerable success in Canada. He would probably have agents in Toronto and Montreal, who would provide him with a steady and profitable business year after year. In a similar fashion, he would ship to Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, and many other parts of the Empire.

Shortly before and after the first war, his Canadian agents would inform him that his styles and prices were unsatisfactory, and urge him to meet the competition. Canadian business would fall off steadily. He would eventually make a trip to Canada and find that the Canadians were now manufacturing themselves, and were also importing from the United States shoes entirely different from his own and other standard British production.

These shoes had lighter and more flexible soles, many had rubber heels attached, with a thinner and a drier type of upper leather, which would take a shine like a mirror, and that the shape of the shoes bore no relation to his traditional unchanging lasts. He would find also that many new types of machines emanating from the United States Shoe Machinery Company of Massachusetts and the installation of many types of machines in the tanneries also from the United States, were together producing shoes at a cost which he could hardly credit. He would find that the average Canadian had become very style conscious from the advertising mediums of the United States and Canada, and would follow the changing styles of shoes with implicit obedience.

He would return to England and discuss this situation with his fellow directors, and with good common sense, it would be decided that it would disrupt the English factory completely to attempt to produce these novel styles. It would be argued that Canada was only a small percentage of their total business so that, much as they regretted to let their loyal Canadian agents down, it seemed quite impracticable to do otherwise than drop the Canadian market. The question of a Canadian branch plant would be raised and voted down because there were plenty of comfortable markets remaining where English types of shoes were the fashion and a branch plant 3,000 miles away was considered difficult to control from England.

Following the second war, probably at the occasion of the International Trade Fair 1948, one manufacturer, or perhaps his son by this time, would at the strong request of his Government make another exploratory trip to Canada in the interests of the great export drive for Canadian and United States dollars.

He would find exactly the same difference as regards prices, style, leathers and colors, and would note that the shoes worn in Windsor and manufactured in Canada were practically identical to the shoes worn across the river in Detroit, which were manufactured in the United States.

Two Or Three Times

He would confirm the reports he had heard at home, that the average Canadian spent two or three times as much money on shoes as the average Englishman. He would be greatly impressed by the rich growing market of the western World.

However, he would return to make the same decision. It would be again considered impracticable, in fact impossible, to serve the Canadian market with its United States styles from the United Kingdom plant, but this time the advisability of a Canadian branch plant would receive long and serious consideration. For now Australia, India, New Zealand, South Africa, etc., were manufacturing their own shoes and leather, and when the scarcities were filled these easy and traditional markets would be increasingly difficult. In addition, Canada offers more promise of security than any other country in the British Commonwealth.

The Canadian consumer presents a very difficult problem to the United Kingdom exporter, because of his definitely United States controlled tastes and habits.

He does not need to buy imported United States articles because he is served their exact equivalents manufactured in Canada by over 3,000 branches of United States companies.

The average Canadian, however, has a loyalty to British goods which is part and parcel of his basic loyalty to the mother country, and he still readily accepts the fact that British quality in many lines is the highest in the world, such as in china, high grade woollens and many other textile products, precision machinery, liquors, fine leather goods, cutlery and many other items.

However, aside from these more or less special luxury lines, his tastes and habits have become firmly set in the United States mold, and if he is to be influenced to purchase a wider range of British goods they will have to be priced, styled and serviced to the United States and Canadian patterns.

Created by a distinguished English House for men who revel in the pure joy of really fine tobacco

Balkan Sobranie
smoking mixture

London-Fresh in hermetically-sealed tins at all better tobacconists and department stores.

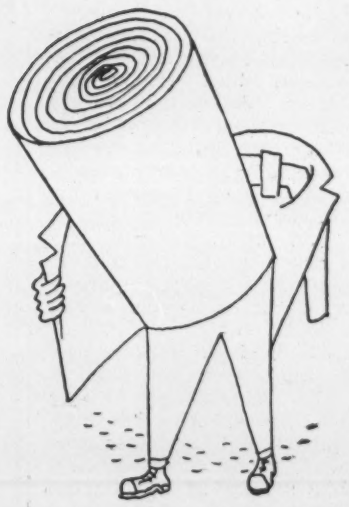
uncoated papers

Back to Pre-War Weights

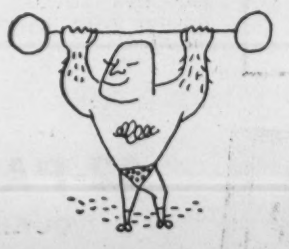
A paper designed for each printing need—that's what the return of Provincial's uncoated sheets to pre-war weights again provides printers, publishers, advertisers.

Whatever the job, there's a Provincial book, litho, offset or text paper especially suited to run it.

For top-quality when next you print, ask your supplier for samples of these proud sheets.



TWO NEW PAPERS



PROPACO THINTEXT

This new-comer to Provincial's uncoated line is light, strong, opaque, bright. It gives maximum content with minimum bulk, as in Bibles, hymnals, catalogues. Cuts postage on any mailing piece.

YORK MULTI-PURPOSE

A superior letterpress or offset paper of widest utility is this second addition to our uncoated sheets. Fine for gloss inks or varnishing, it has extra strength for high foldability and long wear.

PS-3

Provincial Paper Limited

388 UNIVERSITY AVE., TORONTO 2 — PHONE ADELAIDE 1986
CANADA CEMENT BUILDING, MONTREAL 2 — PHONE MARQUETTE 1129
325 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG—PHONE 923-888

BUSINESS BRIEFS

AT THE annual meeting of the Toronto Mutual Life Insurance Co. Charles G. Dynes, K.C., outlined the progress of the company. H. W. B. Boynton, vice-president, reported that the average rate of interest earned for the year was 3.97 per cent. 15 per cent higher than average earnings for the previous year. He commented on the company's increased investment in mortgages, and stated that assets were now invested as follows: 39.4 per cent in cash, government and government guaranteed bonds; 23.3 per cent in municipal, public utility, railway and industrial bonds; 7.1 per cent in loans to policyholders; 20.6 per cent in first mortgages; 5.3 per cent in preferred stocks; 4.3 per cent in common stocks.

Miss L. G. Nicholls, managing director, reported that payments to policyholders amounted to $250,976, of which $180,254 was paid to living policyholders and $70,722.19 to beneficiaries. New business, exclusive of revivals, totalled $4,666,396; total business in force amounted to $21,539,018, a gain of $2,074,347; premium income was $733,124.21. Total assets were $3,258,249.99, and reserve for contingencies and unassigned surplus amounted to $146,775.51.

•

WATERLOO Trust and Savings Co. report that for the year ended December 31, 1948, net profits were $174,326. The company experienced an expansion in its business during the year 1948. Guaranteed trust funds, represented by deposits and investment certificates show an increase of $1,956,285, bringing the total of such funds to $24,997,068. The estates department, after distribution of a number of estates during the year, shows an increase of $1,220,428, bringing the total of such business to $13,053,191. The company received advice of a large number of wills having been prepared, in which it had been appointed executor and trustee.

• •

MINES

(*Continued from page* 37)

find new mines is far from dead, H. C. Rickaby, deputy minister, Ontario Department of Mines, told the gathering. True, the number of prospectors in the field was not as great in 1948 as formerly, as shown by the number of claims recorded, but the coming season seems to offer some encouragement especially in the search for radio-active minerals. Mr. Rickaby expects that quite a lot of work will be carried out in the Algoma district this summer where Bob Campbell discovered pitchblende. He stated that it would appear at the moment that Canada faces the possibility of becoming the prime source of such materials in the not too distant future, and added "the implications of such developments are fraught with immeasurable possibilities." Dealing with the iron ore situation in Ontario Mr. Rickaby stated, "altogether the future prospects for iron ore in our provinces appear promising and we can confidently hope to be producing in the near future at least enough ore to satisfy the needs of our own steel industries," and feels that the prospector should not overlook the iron ore possibilities in his search for mineral deposits. The importance of air photographs in prospecting has long been recognized and arrangements are now being made to establish a photographic library at the Parliament buildings.

•

During the prospecting season of 1949, a large percentage of our prospectors will be looking for radio-active minerals. At least one Geiger counter will be necessary equipment for each party, and every piece of heavy, dark mineral will be subject to test by the counter. "If the sample gives no reaction on the Geiger, don't throw it away without further examinations. It might be chromite," Leonard G. Smith, resident engineer, N. A. Timmins, Exploration (Ont.) Ltd., advised the prospectors. "Some of you may consider the discovery of a chromite deposit as of little importance to the prospector or to the mining industry," and Mr. Smith continued, "let me assure you that the discovery of an adequate tonnage chromite deposit, with acceptable grade and quality, will be of economic advantage to the prospector, and will be of economical and tactical importance to both Canada and the United States." In the year 1948, over 1,500,000 tons of chromite of all grades were imported into the United States, representing an outlay approximating $50,000,000. There are three uses for chrome ores and they are generally classified as metallurgical, refractory and chemical.

•

The Belleterre area of Quebec, located about 50 miles south of Rouyn-Noranda, and 45 miles east of the Quebec-Ontario boundary, contains more possibilities and deserves more prospecting, Dr. P. E. Auger, geologist for the Department of Mines, Quebec, advised the prospectors. In the opinion of the speaker the Belleterre area is not a "one-mine camp" as the saying goes. Rational and systematic prospecting should lead to the opening of new interesting showings, he said. This mining field is relatively new. It was discovered in 1934 and production started in 1936. Only one mine has reached the production stage; it is the Belleterre Quebec Mine, a subsidiary of McIntyre Porcupine Mines. According to Dr. Auger irregularities of structure in the area in general and particularly in the south eastern section of the map-area seem to favor the location of gold showings.

Clarkson, Gordon & Co.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

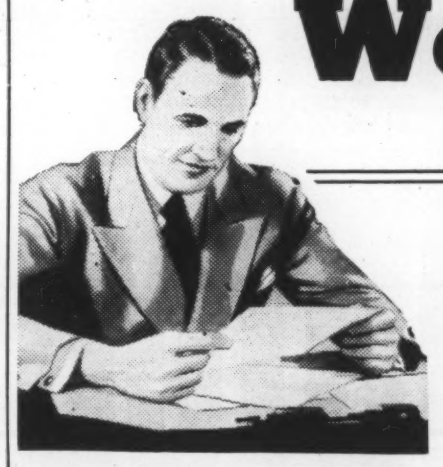
Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • London • Winnipeg • Vancouver

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS

Authorized Trustees and Receivers

15 WELLINGTON ST. WEST • TORONTO

What Makes an Executive Worth $25,000 a Year?



Send for Booklet
which answers this question.
SEE COUPON BELOW

ONE of the strange facts about business is, that while almost everybody who works would like to make more money the keenest competition is for the low-pay jobs. Management has difficulty in filling the high-salaried executive positions.

Why? Simply because able executives are so hard to find. Yet executives are the key men of business. Upon them depends the success of any enterprise. They mean the difference between profit and loss. They command high salaries only because they know how to *make* money for their employers — they *earn* every dollar they are paid, and more.

Today, with the great postwar expansion in business and with the growing complexities of business administration, qualified executives are more in demand than ever before. Here, truly, is today's golden opportunity for ambitious individuals who have what it takes.

Just what *does* it take?

Funk & Wagnalls undertook to discover the answer to this question. Leading executives in many fields were called upon to supply the formula. Carl Heyel, authority on business management and an executive of Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, spearheaded the project, as editor-in-chief. Forty-five outstanding executives co-operated. Now their monumental task is completed. Here they present their combined knowledge and experience in an organized, systematic reading course — a course which any high-level executive can read with profit, and which any up-and-coming junior executive will welcome with open arms.

45 TOP EXECUTIVES

Give You Their Working Methods

Edited by **CARL HEYEL**

Assistant to the President, Lehn & Fink Products Corporation

Among the contributors:

JOHN E. GNEIB, Manager, Allocations and Scheduling Department, Lehn & Fink Products Corporation.

R. E. GILLMOR, Vice-President, The Sperry Corporation.

MARION HARPER, Jr., President, McCann-Erickson Inc.

H. E. KROLL, Regional Specialized Report Manager, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

JOHN W. OLIVER, Comptroller-Secretary and Director, The Linen Thread Co., Inc.

ALEX W. RATHE, Eng. D., Professional Engineer, Brooklyn, New York.

X. F. SUTTON, X. F. Sutton Associates, Inc.

ALEXIS R. WIREN, Assistant Superintendent, Group Department, The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Now, AVAILABLE TO CANADIANS, to help Canada meet today's urgent need for qualified executives, Funk and Wagnalls presents its new

READING COURSE IN EXECUTIVE TECHNIQUE

just off the press

"The kind of information given in this course will put any man in line for promotion—give any man an edge on competition."

Professor ROSS G. WALKER of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration says: "I believe you have made enormous progress in the conception and execution of this new course. Although it has many merits, to me its outstanding one is its digestibility. So many, many otherwise worthwhile contributions to management solutions are simply not usable in the form of their presentation."

J. K. LASSER, noted author, says: "Carl Heyel and his Forty-five experts have done a much-needed job for all of us in outlining business practice. He terms it a reading course to develop the detailed talents of the administrative officer. But I find it highly welcome as a modern, refreshingly useful reference source for what all of us constantly try to know about management details. It belongs in all business libraries."

SOME OF THE SUBJECTS COVERED

- Solution of Management Problems
- Coordinating and Controlling Operations
- Use of Statistics
- Manual of Organization
- Job Enthusiasm and Employee Morale
- Organizing Plan for Employee Suggestions
- Human Relations
- Modern Personnel Administration
- Job Analysis—Selection of Employees, Training, Compensation, Promotion
- Employee Insurance Plans
- Collective Bargaining
- Foremen—Front Line of Management
- Modern Training Programs
- Manufacturing Control
- Production Planning and Control
- Inventory Control
- Reducing Costs—Methods and Time Study
- Plant Engineering
- Fundamentals of Distribution
- Development and Marketing of New Products
- Advertising—Sales Training
- Financial Control—Analysis of Statements
- Modern Office Management
- Efficient Purchasing Practice
- Taxation — a management for Profit
- Public Relations for Profit
- Plant-Community Relations

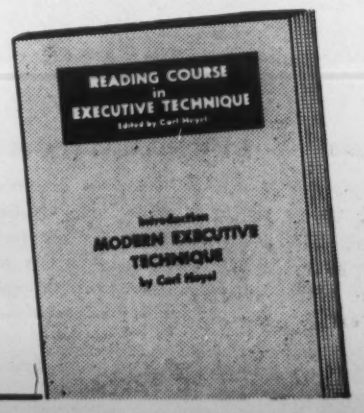
WHAT is it that makes an executive worth $25,000 a year, and more? It is, first of all, *a point of view.* The executive must be able to see *the picture as a whole* —he must be able to penetrate the maze of detail that obscures the vision of others.

It is, secondly, a matter of know-how. The executive must know the broad *principles* of business operation: organization, human relations, manufacturing control, management. He must know the methods and practices that have proved profitable for other companies. With this background of knowledge, he is equipped to solve any problem of management that may arise.

Does it seem easy? No, the way to the top is not easy. This READING COURSE IN EXECUTIVE TECHNIQUE requires serious application. But the rewards are worth the effort!

MEMO TO PERSONNEL OFFICERS

Leading corporations have deemed it a good investment to subscribe to this reading course for junior executives spotted for advancement.



42-PAGE BOOKLET

OUTLINES THE ESSENTIALS OF EXECUTIVE KNOW-HOW

READERS are invited to send for the 42-page booklet entitled "Modern Executive Technique" by Carl Heyel. This book gives you not only a complete outline of the Reading Course, but indicates its scope and treatment. Send only 25 cents to cover cost of handling and mailing and the booklet will be forwarded immediately. You alone decide whether you are of the calibre to qualify for today's greatest opportunities in business. Fill out the coupon on the right, and mail it TODAY.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE,
DEPT. "S.N." 506 Bloor Building,
57 Bloor St. W., Toronto 5.

Please send me the Introductory Booklet outlining in detail the Reading Course in Executive Technique. I enclose 25 cents to cover the cost of handling and mailing.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... Prov. .....

Position .....

Company .....

STUDY AT HOME FOR A DEGREE!

With the expert help of Wolsey Hall Postal Courses, you can obtain a Degree from the University of London (Eng). No attendance at lectures required; only 2 exams to pass. Over 11,000 successes at London exams 1925-47. Prospectus from G. L. Clarke, B.A., Director of Studies, Dept. OS 29,

WOLSEY HALL, HAMILTON, ONT.